



The

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

for RETAILER - WHOLESALER - MANUFACTURER

Established 1859

28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

Registered as a Newspaper

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Annual Subscription (with Diary) 20/-. Single Copies 9d.



VITAMIN PRODUCTS OF HIGH POTENCY

As dependable as the reputation of their maker. Biological assay requires meticulous care on the part of the laboratory staff who have the responsibility of assuring the potency of these accessory food substances.

The Vitamin Products supplied by the Lilly Laboratories have been subjected to the most careful chemical and biological testing. Clinical results amply justify the confidence placed in them.

'HEPICOLEUM' BRAND Vitamins A and D.

'MELVARON' BRAND Malt Extract with Vitamins and Iron

'HEPICOLEUM COMPOUND' BRAND Vitamins A, B₁, B₂, C and D.

WHEAT GERM OIL-LILLY

ELI LILLY AND COMPANY LIMITED Telephone Basingstoke 800. BASINGSTOKE, HANTS. Telegrams. Lilly, Basingstoke

Bulk Drugs - Disinfectants - Toilet Preparations - Packed Pharmaceuticals



For all the Services, whether Civil or Military, at Home or Abroad, you can recommend the following with every confidence:—

Wright's Lysol
Wright's Disinfecting Fluid
Wright's Coal Tar Soap
Wright's Coal Tar Shaving
Cream





Interrupted Sleep

WHEN his sleep has once been broken, a nervous or excitable person may find great difficulty in "falling off" again. This can be overcome by taking a strong sedative or hypnotic; but, in many cases, the action of such a drug lasts too long and when he finally awakes he feels drowsy.

'Evipan', on the other hand, is a drug powerful enough to carry a person over the threshold of sleep, but it then retires, so to speak, leaving him in a state of natural slumber from which he awakes fully refreshed.

'Evipan', now being advertised to the entire medical profession, will be frequently prescribed by the doctors in your area, and we recommend you to hold adequate supplies.







TRADE MARK

BRAND OF METHEXENYL

TABLETS 4 gr.; Tubes of 10, bottles of 50 and 250

BAYER PRODUCTS LTD., AFRICA HOUSE, KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2



BRYLCREEM'S REPLY TO UNUSUAL CONDITIONS

1 ADVERTISING EXPENDITURE -biqqer than ever before!

Of all the good selling lines upon which you depend for your income, Brylcreem is surely the most worthy of your active support. It has not run away from difficult trading conditions—it has faced up to them aggressively. Selling efforts have been stiffened, advertising increased to a record amount for this time of year. The result—

2 SALES - bigger than ever!

In spite of distributive and other obstacles, Brylcreem sales have been more than maintained. Every month is well up on last year. If only every advertiser would have similar confidence in the essential soundness of the British market, there would be fewer long faces in the retail trade today. Our advice is—stick by the firms who are spending money to encourage trade, and your figures will soon be buoyant. Give Brylcreem active support in your shop. For here is one line that will keep on selling.



CONTRADICTING A RUMOUR

Supplies will **NOT**be curtailed

OUR attention has been drawn to rumours that supplies of Crookes' Halibut Liver Oil are likely to be curtailed. THIS IS NOT SO. We hasten to inform all our retail friends that adequate stocks are available to meet all future demands.

HIGH VITAMIN CONTENT MAINTAINED

The exceptional richness in Vitamins A and D, which is a feature of Crookes' Halibut Liver Oil, will be fully maintained.

ESSENTIAL TO NATIONAL DIETETIC LIFE

With the rationing of foodstuffs and the consequent loss in vitamin nutriment, Crookes' Halibut Oil—with its high vitamin content—will now play an even more prominent part than hitherto in the National dietetic life.

GENEROUS BONUS TERMS CONTINUED

The very generous bonus terms offered in pre-war days for special displays are being continued—so that in all ways Crookes' Halibut Oil will remain a real Chemists' Friend Line.





CROOKES' BONUS TERMS

ORDER	DISCOUNT	BONUS
6 doz.	25% and 10%	2 per doz.
3 doz.	25% and 10%	I per doz.
I doz.	ORDINARY	I per doz.

THE CROOKES LABORATORIES (British Colloids Ltd.) PARK ROYAL, N.W.10 Telephone: Willesden 6313 (5 lines).

Telephone: Willesden 6313 (5 lines).



per gross and shows you 400% profit on cost.

THE LONDON RUBBER COMPANY

NORTH CIRCULAR ROAD, CHINGFORD, LONDON, E.4

Telephone: Larkswood 3351/3352

FACTORIES:

North Circular Road, Chingford, London, E.4 Lea Valley Viaduct, Edmonton, London, N.18

DUREX-the best there is!

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Acton Pill & Tablet Co., Ltd. (Back and Kidney Pills, &c.)	26		
Aerograph Co., Ltd. (DeVilbiss Atomisers)	vii		
Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd. (Powdered Gums, &c.)	17		
Anglo-French Drug Co., Ltd. (Foille Brand Antiseptic Emulsion)	v		
Armstrong Cork Co., Ltd. (Corks)	16		
Arnfield, J. C., & Sons, Ltd. (Raspberry Vinegar, &c.)	iv		
Association of Manfg. Chemists, Ltd. Col. Supp.			
Ayrton-Graham, Ltd. (Shopfittings)	$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{v}$		
Bayer Products, Ltd. ('Evipan')	1		
Bell, G. & Sons, Ltd. (Cat Powders)	xiv		
Bell, John, Hills & Lucas, Ltd. (Halibut Oil & Malt) Leader Page			
Berton, Arthur, Ltd. (Surgical Dressings)	X		
Blackie, R. (Denfix)	6		
Blythe, W., & Co., Ltd. (Epsom Salts, &c.)	iv		
Box, W. H. (Box's Pills)	viii		
Brand & Co., Ltd. (Brands Essence)	i		
British Beautifying Products, Ltd. (Gordana Hair Cream)	12		
Burrough, James, Ltd. (Alcohol for Perfumery) Leader P.	age		

Burroughs Wellcome & Co. ('Wellcome' Exposure Calculator)
Calvert, F. C., & Co., Ltd. (Tooth Powder) 15
Campbell, J. D. (Nicotine Insecticides) xiv
Carnegie Bros., Ltd. (Chemicals, &c.) ii
Cartwright, W. R., Ltd. (Penetrol Inhalant, &c.)
Chemical & Natural Products, Ltd. (Autumn Crocus)
Christy, T., & Co., Ltd. (Page Barker Lotion, Cachet Machines, &c.) 24, 28, 30
Clinical Products, Ltd. (Menopax Brand Tablets) Leader Page
Coty (England), Ltd., Perfumery 23
County Perfumery Co. (Brylcreem) 2
Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd. (Menthol and Wintergreen Cream, &c.)
Crookes Laboratories (Halibut Liver Oil) 3
Crown Capsule Co. (Soluble Medicinal Capsules) ix
Davenport, J. T. Ltd. (Chlorodyne) ix
Dearborn (1923), Ltd. (Mercolized Wax, &c.)
Demuth, R. (Frozoclone, &c.)
Distillers Co., Ltd. (Dried Yeast, &e.) vi

Eueryl, Ltd. (Dentifrice, &c.) 16
Fairchild Bros. & Foster, Inc. (Holadin) Leader Page
Fellows Medical Manfg. Co., Ltd. (Fellows Syrup) vi
Freeman, Wm. & Co., Ltd. (Suba-Seal Closures) Leader Page
Freudentheil, Smith & Co. (Tragacanth) 26
Gardner, W., & Sons (Glos.), Ltd. (Machinery) xiii
Goya (Perfumery)
Grout & Co., Ltd. (Vic Flesh Cloths) x
Guest, Thos., & Co., Ltd. (Iodised Throat Tablets, &c.) 26
Hall, Forster & Co., Ltd. (Vapourisers) 26
Haller Laboratories, Ltd. (Danysz Virus) xiv
Harrison, A., & Sons, Ltd. (Printers) xv
Harvey & Co. (Dublin), Ltd. (Veterinary) xiv
Harwoods Laboratories, Ltd. (Scrocalcin Tablets) Leader Page
Hedley, T., & Co., Ltd. (Glycerine) i
Howard, Lloyd & Co., Ltd. (Pills, Tablets, &c.) iv
Imperial Patent Wadding Co., Ltd. (Cotton Wool, &e.) x
(Continued Overleaf)

"Penetrol" Winter Displays will be Profitable

The common cold is still the chemist's most constant "money-spinner." Penetrol Inhalant and Drops are in demand throughout the whole year, but more especially during the winter months. Window Shows and Counter Displays of Penetrol will quickly show a profitable return. When ordering Penetrol ask for extra show material for special displays.

PENETROL

INHALANT . DROPS TABLETS . PASTILLES

Send for complete list of all Cartwright's big profit winter lines, including Elixir Jaffol.



W. B. CARTWRIGHT LTD., RAWDON, LEEDS

INDEX—contd.
Jackson, G. & Sons, Ltd. (Febrifuge) vii
Jacquesil Fabrics, Ltd. ('Dawn' Face Cloths) xii
Jones, Samuel, & Co., Ltd. (Sealing Tape) xv
Lax & Shaw, Ltd. (Bottles) 18
Leath & Ross (Homocopathic Chemists) 26
Liebermann, L. L Col. Supp.
Lilly, Eli, & Co., Ltd. (Pharmaceutical Preparations) Front Cover
Liverpool School of Pharmacy xiv
London Rubber Co. (Durex) 4
Mather, Wm., Ltd. (Plaisters) x
Matthews & Wilson, Ltd. (Tablets, Pills, &c.) viii
Methylating Co., Ltd. (Methylated Spirit) 30
Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd. (Fine Chemicals) Cover iii
Moore Medicinal Products (Bronchovydrin) 24
Mundet Cork Products, Ltd. (Corks and Stoppers) ix
National Association of Opticians 26
National Glass Works (York), Ltd. (Bottles) xvi
Nestlé, C., & Co., Ltd. (Alura, &c.) 14
Newball & Mason, Ltd. (Ginger Wine Essence)

Owbridge, W. T., Ltd. (Lung Tonic) viii
Perken, Son & Co., Ltd. (Clinical Thermometers) xiv
Porteus, Geo., & Sons (Leeds), Ltd. (Machinery) xii
Potter & Clarke, Ltd. (Wholesale Druggists) 19
Prichard & Constance (Mfg.), Ltd. (Amami Manicure Sets, &c.) 9, 12
Ransom, Wm. & Son, Ltd. (Extracts) 7
Rendell, W. J., Ltd. (Soluble Pessaries) 20
Roberts' Patent Filling Machine Co., Ltd. xiii
Roura & Forgas (Quicksilver) ii
Rouse Bros. (London), Ltd. (B.P. Ointment) vi
Sangers, Ltd. (Glymiel Jelly)
Scott & Bowne, Lrd. (Kemdex) 26
Scott & Turner, Ltd. (Andrews Liver Sait) viii
Scurr, C. A. (Optical Tuition)
Singha, The Dr., Co., Ltd. (Asthma Tablets) vii
Speedy D. & P., Ltd Col. Supp.
Splendor, Ltd. (holly-Pax) xi
Standard Synthetics, Ltd. (Pure Essential Oils) iv
Sterus, Ltd. (Paraffinum Liquidum B.P.) v
Sturge, J. & E., Ltd. (Precipitated Chalk) iii

Surgical Hosiery Co., Ltd. (Elastic Hosiery) xi
Suter, A. F., & Co., Ltd. (Guins, &c.) iii
Suttley & Silverlock (Chemists' Printers) xii
Town Talk Polish Co. (Liquid Silver Polish) ix
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd. (Chemicals) iii
United Drug Co., Ltd. (Rexall Advertising) Cover iv
United Glass Bottle Manufacturers, Ltd. (Medical Bottles, &c.)
Vinolia Co. Ltd. (Baby Products) 13
Wagner, R. V. (Dry Bottle Caps) xv
Walden & Co. (Nufix), Ltd. (Nufix) 16
Ward, T., & Sons, Ltd. (Wardonia Razors &c.) 16
Webster, Isaac, & Sons, Ltd. (Stainless Steelware) xi
White, J. F., & Co., Ltd. (Kompo) vi
Wilkinson, S. W., & Co. (Ointment Mills) xiii
Willows, Francis, Butler & Thompson, Ltd. (Vitamin Malt) Leader Page
Wilson & Mansfield, Ltd. (Eucalyptus Oil, &c.) ii
Wood Bros. Glass Co., Ltd. (Glassware) 21
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd. (Lysol, &c.) Cover ii
Zeal, G. H., Ltd. (Clinical Thermometers) x



TELEPHONES: ROD 3874 (4 lines)

APPEARANCE SELLS— QUALITY REPEATS

-BUY BOTH!

THE FINEST DENTURE FIXATIVE YET MARKETED

DENFIX

MADE BY

ROBERT BLACKIE,

SHEN WORKS, MELON ROAD, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.15

AND - SPUN OINTMENTS - OF COURSE

EXHRACTS

TINCTURES RESINOIDS **OLEO-RESINS MEDICINAL RESINS**

FOR EXPORT

Specially prepared Non-**Alcoholic Soft Extracts for** making Liquid Extracts, Tinctures, Concentrated Infusions, etc.

AM RANSOM & SON

Ltd.

Manufacturing Chemists

HITCHIN near LONDON

WAR WORRY ILLS



★ PRICES SUBJECT TO MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

RHEUMATISM is actively effected by the stress of war conditions. Recommend these popular remedies.

MENTHOL & WINTERGREEN CREAM

A great improvement on the usual greasy preparation, as it is actually a solidified embrocation which is quickly absorbed. Giant Tubes, $2\frac{1}{4}$ oz., cartoned.

NO-RUB LINIMENT

"Kills pain." Exceptionally powerful. Requires no rubbing. 4-oz. screw-capped bottles, cartoned.

RHEUMATIC TABLETS

A thoroughly efficacious tablet, yellow sugar-coated. Cartoned. Bottles of 25 **5/6** doz.

,, 50 9/3

doz.



ARTHUR H. COX & CO. LTD.

Manufacturing Chemists since 1839

BRIGHTON

An ideal Xmas Gift Line . . .



In attractive XMAS BOXES at no extra charge!

A product especially suitable at this time—a boon in cases of fatigue and nervous tension—invaluable to all A.R.P. units, well appreciated by members of H.M. Forces.

Extra Sales will be easy in reception areas. Chemists are advised to order now, and display* this inexpensive and suitable Gift!

*Attractive show material free on request

R. Demuth's Laboratories, 68 Salusbury Rd. London, N.W.6



INEXPENSIVE ACCEPTABLE







EVERYBODY WILL BE ASKING FOR THEM!



The demand this year is for something useful, not expensive, but really attractive to look at. It is already clear that these Amami Manicure Sets are "filling the bill" to per-fection. Don't run low with your stocks. The last few days are always busy and this year people will tend to leave gift buying until the last moment.

> 4/- per dozen 12/- " " " 20/- " " TERMS: 6d. size

1/6 size 2/6 size

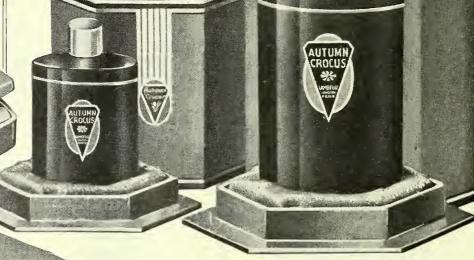
Less 10% if your order is included in the usual 27s. AMAMI ASSORTED PARCEL. SEND TO-DAY!

PRICHARD & CONSTANCE (Mfg.), LTD. 167, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.I 6

A Heaven Scent Christmas Gift

1/9 SIZE IN IVORY CIGARETTE CASE

Here's a novel pack! Every 1/9 bettle is sent in a FREE moulded box which will make an admirable handbag case for 10 of a girl's favourite cigarettes.



10/-

TRADE PRICES

In striking Counter Display stand of 1 dozen with large-size FREE testing bottle in each dozen (direct orders only)

Each bottle in attractive FREE Cigarette Case or Utility box, in ivory or black moulded material

3/-Each bottle in these two sizes packed in size delightful FREE Dressing Table Cases 5/-

size

40/per doz Minimum order for Direct Delivery (carriage paid), £1

3/- COFFRETTE

5/- COFFRETTE

Each bottle packed in a A larger edition of the 3/- size—a really striking handsome coffrette, so Christmas gift. The individual Autumn Crocus much in demand nowadays colour scheme makes these coffrettes admirable for dressing table use. display items.

SPECIAL XMAS BONUS OFFER

All orders over 30/- less 5% All orders over 60/- less 10%On all orders received up to and including

Saturday, December 9th, 1939. urumn OCU

SEND YOUR ORDER FOR 'AUTUMN CROCUS'

with a Handsome Bonus Offer



Here's a real display novelty that will attract . . . convince . . . SELL! With every dozen 1/3 bottles (direct orders) you get this handsome display stand and the large size FREE testing bottle. Your customers can try out 'Autumn Crocus' without spending a penny. We're glad to give them the opportunitybecause we know it will mean sales. You'll be glad to give this display a central position on the counter-because it will mean profits for you every day. Send in your order now to get the bonus terms, and to get the whole of Christmas buying.

NATIONAL ADVERTISING

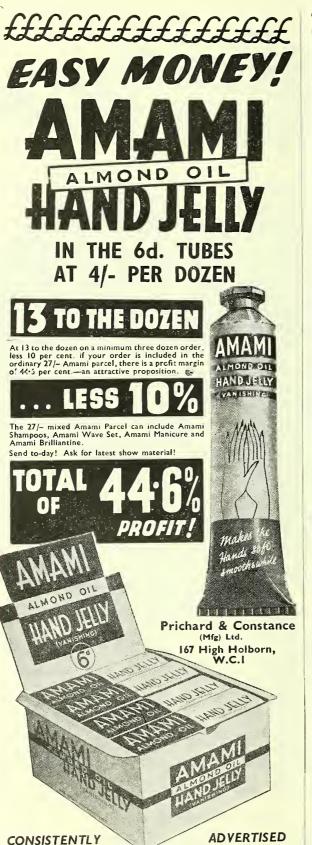
'The Perfume of Romance'! That's the novel angle for 'Autumn Crocus,' and you'll see it in the National newspapers and big circulation magazines early in December. Just an extra reminder to help the dealer who has that Display Stand ready on his counter!



'The Perfume of Romance"

Sole distributors:

CHEMICAL AND NATURAL PRODUCTS LTD., NOW TO: Wimbledon Factory Estate, Morden Road, S.W. 19.



BRITISH BEAUTIFYING PRODUCTS, LTD. 123 NEW BOND ST., W.I

announce that they have appointed as Sole Distributors for Gt. Britain & N. Ireland

PULSOR (GREAT BRITAIN) LTD. 4 BROAD ST. PLACE, E.C.2 NAT. 2118

for their exclusive and luxurious hand cream



This new and exclusive hand cream is manufactured in model laboratories equipped with the most up-to-date machinery, with the finest materials procurable. Gordana whitens and softens hands instantly. Nongreasy and containing its own exclusive perfume adequately entitled "Kid Gloves,"

ENJOYING A NAT-IONAL ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN IN ALL THE BEST WOMEN'S MAGAZINES, REP-RESENTING OVER

2,000,000
WOMEN READERS

RETAIL
PRICES
4/6 & 7/6
In the frosted glass jar pack
TUBE PACK
1/6

Attractive and convenient display stand and artistic literature available.

RETAIL
PRICES
4/6 & 7/6
In the frosted glass jar pack
TUBE PACK
1/6

An exclusive and convenient display stand and artistic literature available.

OR CLOWN Glands

John Convenient display stands

Attractive and convenient display stand and artistic literature available.

ORDER THROUGH YOUR USUAL WHOLESALER



NEW IMPROVED PACKING

VINOLIA BABY PRODUCTS



The new Vinolia Baby Packs are in true baby colours—pink and blue—so that they are equally suitable for girls and boys.

Retail prices: SOAP 7d. POWDER (large) 1/3, (standard) 7½d. CREAM 1/3, trial tin 3d.

Also Gift Boxes at 1/9, 2/3 and 3/6, and 6d. trial pack of Soap, Cream and Powder, with "Hygrene of Baby" booklet, specially written by Nurse Vincent, S.C.M., C.L.M.H., Nursery Expert of "Woman." Supplies of this booklet for free distribution, details of special offer, and a striking showcard No. 226, in 8 colours, based on this advertisement, on request.

VINOLIA Co., LId., BEBINGTON, WIRRAL, CHES

DEARBORN (1923) LIMITED

announce that the price of

MERCOLIZED WAX

and all associated lines will not be advanced either to the public or to the trade

A new and increased advertising campaign has started and you should see that your stocks are adequate to meet the demand that is being created.

DEARBORN (1923) LTD. 37 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.I

Telephone: HOLBORN 9669

They've More Money to Spend

Munitions and other factories are working over-time, so thousands of money-earning women and girls have extra money to spend. Then again, think of the host of A.R.P. and A.T.S. women members, all of whom are keen to look smart on and off duty.

NOW is the time to show and push the two Nestlé winners, "Alura" and "ColoRinse Hair Beauty Outfit." Our up-to-date Sales Aids are not just "printed matter"—they ring the bell of your cash register. Nestlé Beauty Products are stocked by all leading Wholesalers.

ALURA

This famous colour wave set is made in five colours—one for every shade of hair and Natural for white or bleached hair. Is, per large bottle. 8s, per doz. 6 doz. lots at 7s. 9d. doz. For Saloon use—from 3s. 6d. per bottle. Beautiful containers free.

HAIR BEAUTY OUTFIT

ColoRinse

A complete outfit containing (I) the famous Colorfoam Shampoo, (2) 'Colo-Rinse' which "perfects the shade as it rinses the hair and makes a 'perm' last longer." There is a ColoRinse outfit to match every shade of hair. Retail price 6d. Trade price 4s. per doz.

and don't forget NESTOL "Makes baby's Hair Curly"





THE ORIGINATORS

Telephone - - - ARChway 1184



We want to help THEM



Will YOU co-operate?

Nothing will bring greater pleasure or help to keep up the morale of our "fighting forces" than to know that we at home have not forgotten them. Many of the refinements of life will necessarily be lost to them for a time but here is one that won't. Will you co-operate with us in our Special scheme for sending Calvert's Tooth Powder FREE to our "fighting forces"?

To every purchaser of Calvert's Tooth Powder we make this offer:—
"Return to us (Calverts) your empty container, either I/- or 6d. size, together with a Id. stamp and the name and address of any member of the "fighting forces" or Merchant Service, and we will re-fill the container and send it to the address given entirely free of charge, mentioning you as the sender."

We feel sure that every chemist will be glad to co-operate in this unique offer. We ask you, therefore, to display this attractive poster on your window or door. A poster, and supplies of leaflets will be sent to every chemist. The leaflets give full details and serve as entry forms for all participants in the offer.

A powerful supporting press campaign starts Nov. 28th

DAILY MAIL
DAILY EXPRESS
DAILY HERALD
DAILY MIRROR
NEWS CHRONICLE
PICTURE POST
ILLUSTRATED
WOMAN
WOMAN'S WEEKLY
HOUSEWIFE
NEWS OF THE WORLD

ARE YOUR STOCKS ADEQUATE?

CALVERT'S

CARBOLIC

TOOTH POWDER

"CALVERT'S" for carefree teeth

F. C. CALVERT & CO. LTD., GIBBON STREET, MANCHESTER

Increased Advertising follows Increased demand for NUFIX and NULON



The new way to Nail Health and Beauty



The response to our recent Advertising Test Campaign for NULON, the New Way to Nail Health and Beauty, has been so gratifying that we have now decided to support the line immediately with National advertising. Space orders have already been placed with the Press.

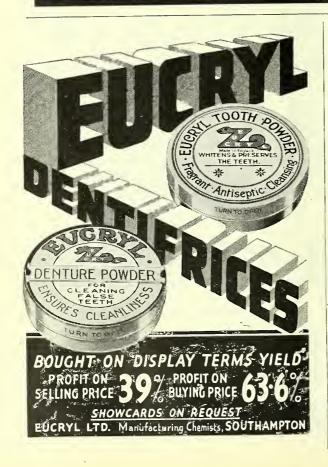
The sales of NUFIX continue to soar to record heights and, in accordance with the Nufix policy, we are forthwith increasing the Nufix advertising.

Sole Manufacturers:

WALDEN & CO. (NUFIX) LTD.
NUFIX WORKS, THE HYDE, LONDON, N.W.9

Telephone: Colindale 6363/4

Telegrams: Aerofume, Hyde, London





ATRACTS,

POWDER

M

MON DRUGS, ESSENTIALOILS

Powdered Gums

ACACIA TRAGACANTH KARAYA

All grades and qualities. Special grinding to suit individual requirements. Write for StaffAllenS prices before next buying.

EST.



1833

GALENICALS

STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS LTD.

LONDON ROAD

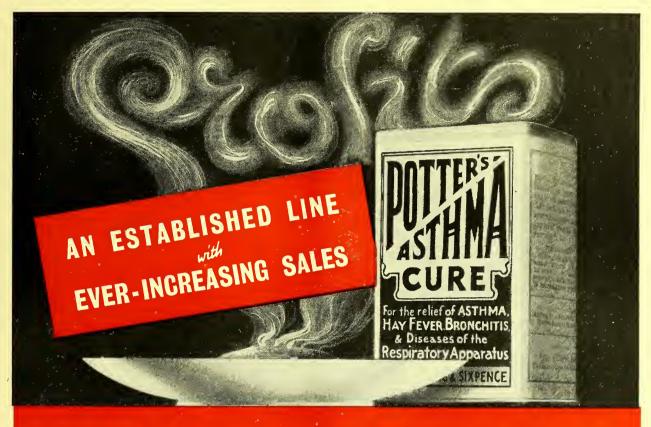


MAKE YOUR PRODUCT EASY TO SELL Clean, Sparkling Well-finished Bottles at competitive prices. An immense range of moulds is at your disposal. We are actual manufacturers and invite your enquiries for every type Including: Dispensing . Emulsion WHOLESALE & EXPORT ONLY

Embrocation . Milk . Feeding . Jam LAX & SH

Perfume · Sweet · Sauce · Poison · etc. 3 Factories : Albert, Clarence and Donisthorpe

Regd. Office: Albert Glass Works, Hunslet, Leeds, 10 Telephones: 21568 (2 lines) Telegrams: Feeders, Phone, Leeds LONDON OFFICE: 29 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. CITY 7170



POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE

CONSISTENTLY ADVERTISED IN ALL THE GREAT NATIONAL NEWSPAPERS THUS ENSURING A GREAT DEMAND!

RETAIL 1/6. WHOLESALE 14/- PER DOZ. Packed in Half-Dozs.

POTTER'S CATARRH PASTILLES

INTENSIVE NATIONAL ADVERTISING AND UNVARYING HIGH QUALITY ENSURE A CONSTANT DEMAND P.A.T.A. 1/3. 11/- Doz. Packed in Half-Dozs.

POTTER & CLARKE LTD.

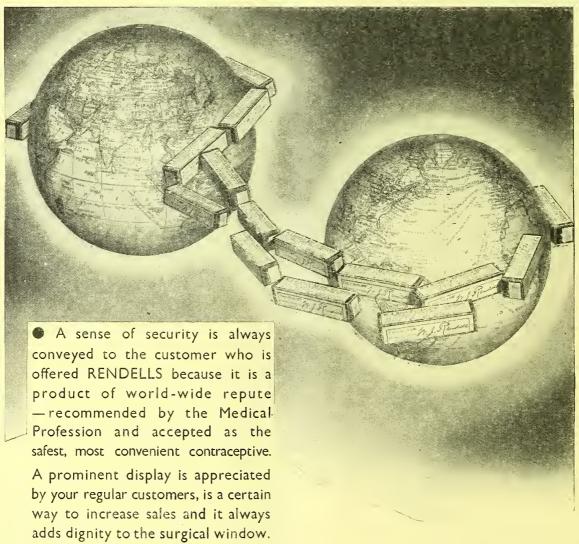


Phone, BLAckfriars 8734 Grams, "Horehound Manir."

60-64 ARTILLERY LANE, LONDON, E.I
Phone. BIShopsgate 4761 (6 lines) Grams, "Horehound, Phone. London"

RENDELLS

KNOWN AND TRUSTED
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD



Write for special Chemists' Display Material

W.J. RENDELL LTD

HARDWICK HOUSE

161/5 ROSEBERY AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.1



WOOD BROS. GLASS CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1,828

BARNSLEY



ENGLAND



U.G.B. washed and sterilised medical bottles have everywhere proved a labour-saving and economical proposition. The unique U.G.B. process passes every single bottle, whether cork mouth or for screw caps, through boiling distilled water and dries in superheated filtered air

UNITED GLASS BOTTLE

8 LEICESTER ST., LONDON, W.C.2

Telephone: Gerrard 8611 (10 lines).
Telegrams: "Unglaboman, Lesquare, London."

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF GLASS BOTTLES IN EUROPE



COTY

launch the biggest Christmas advertising campaign in their history

HEAVY DECEMBER CONCENTRATION

RADIO. Every Surday from Radio International, Coty will sponsor programmes from 3rd December at 1.15 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. These programmes will sell Christmas Gifts and Perfume Every Monday at 4.45 p.m. to 5 p.m. the same station will sell Powder and Creams.

NEWSPAPERS (DECEMBER) HEAVY NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL ADVERTISING IN THESE NEWSPAPERS

COTY CHRISTMAS GIFTS & PERFUMES. Paper Circula- tion Daily Mail .1,530,000 Daily Express .2,570,000 Daily Telegraph .736,000	COTY "AIRSPUN" POWDER Paper Circulation Daily Express .2,570,000 News Chronicle .1,300,000 Daily Telegraph .738,000	COTY CREAMS Paper Circula- tion Radio Times . 2,500,000 Daily Mail . 1,530,000 Glasgow Bulletin 118,000	COTY TALC Paper Circulation Daily Express .2,570,000 Daily Mail .1,530,000 Glasgow Bulletin 118,000	COTY "AVOCADO" Paper Circulation Daily Telegraph 736,000 Daily Mail 1,530,000 Daily Sketch 750,000
Daily Mirror 1,700,000 Daily Sketch 750,000 Evening News 827,000 Evening Standard 384,000 Glasgow Bulletin 118,000 Belfast Telegraph 80,000 Man. E. Chronicle 275,000 Liverpool Evening	Daily Mirror	Belfast Telegraph Cardiff Western Mail 85,000 Manchester Daily Dispatch . 380,000	Belfast Telegraph 80,000	Glasgow Bulletin 118,000 Beltast Telegraph 80,000
Express	patch			
Bystander . 35,000 Picture Post . 1,350,000 Radio Times . 2,500,000 Vogue . 40,000 13,443,000	Belfast Telegraph 80,000 Picture Post . 1,350,000	4,693,000	4,298,000	3,214,000

MAGAZINES (DECEMBER) CONCENTRATED CAMPAIGN

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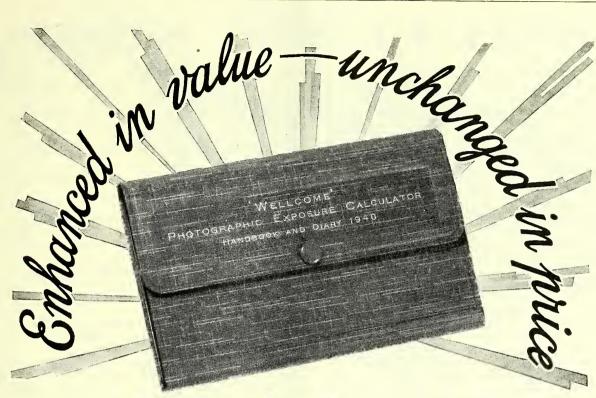
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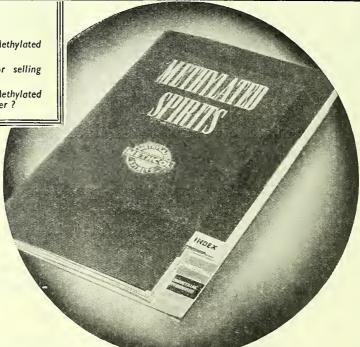
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News of the Week

Key Industry Duty Exemptions

The Treasury have made an Order under Section 10 (5) of the Finance Act, 1926, as amended by Section 2 (1) of the Import Duties (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1939, exempting cyclohexylamine, Meta-xylol, Oxalic acid and aluminium chloride anhydrous from Key Industry duty from November 15, 1939, until December 31, 1940. Copies of the Treasury Order, which is entitled "The Safeguarding of Industries (Exemption) (No. 5) Order, 1939," may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

War-time Notices

WAR RISK INSURANCE.—The Board of Trade have, with the approval of the Treasury, decided that the rate of premium payable under any policy of insurance issued under the commodity insurance scheme shall be at the rate of five shillings per cent. per month in respect of the period beginning December 3, 1939, and ending March 2, 1940.

Honey import licence.—The Board of Trade announces the issue of an open general licence authorising, until further notice, importations into the United Kingdom of honey if consigned from any part of the British Empire except Palestine and Transjordan, whether imported before, on, or after November 14. No licences will be issued until further notice for the importation of honey from foreign countries.

Control of Toluene.—The Minister of Supply has made the Control of Toluene (No. 1) Order, under which he takes control of all toluene, toluol, and all other coal tar spirits containing more than 2 per cent. of toluene (S.R. & O., 1939, No. 1635). None of these may now be acquired or used without a licence from the Ministry of Supply or sold at more than the declared maximum price, and sellers are responsible for seeing that the buyers have such a licence. The Director of Explosives of the Ministry of Supply is responsible for the control of these materials and applications for licences should be addressed to him at The Adelphi, London, W.C.2.

Export of Goods.—The Board of Trade has issued five amendment orders to the Export of Goods (Prohibition) No. 2 Order. Order No. 4 (S.R. & O. 1492) relates to goods indicated by the letter "C" when exported from the United Kingdom to certain destinations. Order No. 5 (S.R. & O. 1508) is concerned with among other articles kainite, sylvinite, copal, rosin (colophony), food preparation and sterilising machinery, ammonium compounds, barium nitrate, calcium nitrate, cellulose esters, cellulose ethers, tar oils, cobalt compounds, disinfectants and antiseptics, hexamine, mercury compounds, potassium compounds, thorium compounds, urea, boric acid, nitric acid, and iodine and iodides. Order No. 6 (S.R. & O. 1509) adds the word

"sheet" after the word "bar" in regard to platinum. Order No. 7 (S.R. & O. 1510) deals with coca, cocaine, morphine and opium and their preparations. Order No. 8 (S.R. & O. 1532) affects potassium carbonate and potassium hydroxide. Copies of the orders (1d. each) may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

Proprietary Articles Trade Association

Alterations to protected list.—Harkness Beaumont & Co., Ltd.—Bonum malt extract, ½-lb., 1od., 7s. 1d. doz.; 1-lb., 1s. 3d., 1os. 6d. doz.; 2-lb., 2s. 4d., 18s. 6d. doz.; 4-lb., 4s. 6d., 34s. 6d. doz.; 7-lb., 7s. 8d., 59s. doz.; Malt and oil, ½-lb., 11d., 7s. 7d. doz.; 1-lb., 1s. 4d., 11s. 6d. doz.; 2-lb., 2s. 6d., 2os. 6d. doz.; 4-lb., 4s. 9d., 38s. 6d. doz.; 7-lb., 8s., 64s. doz.; Sunray malt extract, ½-lb., 11d., 7s. 10½d. doz.; 1-lb., 1s. 5d., 12s. doz.; 2-lb., 2s. 8d., 21s. doz.; 4-lb., 5s. 2d., 4os. doz.; 7-lb., 8s. 7d., 66s. doz.; malt and oil, ½-lb., 1s., 8s. 4d. doz.; 1-lb., 1s. 6d., 12s. 9d. doz.; 2-lb., 2s. 1od., 23s. doz.; 4-lb., 5s. 4d., 43s. doz.; 7-lb., 8s. 1od., 71s. doz. J. Touzeau Saunders (c/o Butler & Crispe). Ninona nursery and toilet powder, 9d., 6s. doz.; 1 gross at 5s. 9d. doz. Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Southall's compound malt and oil, ½-lb., 1s. 3d., 9s. 3d., doz.; three doz. or equivalent, 9s. doz.; 12 doz. or equivalent, 8s. 9d. doz.; 1-lb., 2s. 3d., 16s. 6d. doz.; 12 doz. or equivalent, 15s. 6d. doz.; 2-lb., 4s., 29s. 3d. doz.; three doz. or equivalent, 28s. 3d. doz.; 12 doz. or equivalent, 27s. 3d. doz.; 4-lb., 7s. 6d., 54s. 9d. doz.; three doz. or equivalent, 25s. 9d. doz.; 12 doz. or equivalent, 52s. 9d. doz.; 12 doz. or equivalent, 52s. 9d. doz.; 12 doz. or equivalent, 52s. 9d. doz.; three doz. or equivalent, 55s. doz.

Deletion.—F. Wolff & Sohn, Karlsruhe, Germany: Kaloderma products.

Beckenham

West Kent Chemists' Association.—At a meeting on November 15 Mr. Rees (retiring president) asked members to stand in silence in memory of a past-president (Mr. Edward George Price) who recently passed away. Mr. Rees then invested Mr. W. T. Stoyle with the president's badge of office for the new session. An invitation had previously been issued by the National Pharmaceutical Union to all chemists in West Kent to attend a special afternoon meeting at the Public Hall, Becken-

ham, for an address by Mr. R. H. Kemp (local organisation officer of the Union) on "War-time Problems." The meeting was well attended. Mr. Kemp handled his topical but difficult subject well.

CONTENTS: p. 491

Late news in Coloured Supplement

The necessity for organised effort was, he emphasised, greater than ever before. Members were assured, as evidence of the country's preparedness, that there were apparently ample supplies of sugar, and reference was made to the N.P.U. price list and the thorough method by which prices were kept right up to date. Mr. Kemp pointed out that the Chemists' Mutual Insurance offered a good war-risks insurance policy. He described various permissible methods for letting the public know, during black-out hours, that the shop was open, dealt cleverly with the N.P.U. clearing-house system and the best ways in which it could be used by chemists, and hinted that the war would hasten a more complete acceptance of the Chemists' Friends scheme. Mr. J. E. French, by special request, explained certain matters respecting chemists' hours of service, and there was some discussion on shop lighting. Mr. Kemp received a hearty vote of thanks for his address.

Eastbourne

Annual meeting.—The annual meeting of the Eastbourne Pharmacists' Association was held on November 14, Mr. Henry C. Browne in the chair. The secretary reported that this was the forty-first annual meeting; during the session there had been eight association meetings, with an average attendance of 49 per cent. In addition there had been eight meetings of the Branch, with an average attendance of 20 per cent. The loss on running the latter was £2 12s. 7d., net, counting loss on the Association's dinner which, he said, was always looked upon as an Association expense willingly borne. The financial statement having been adopted, a sum of £3 3s. was voted to be donated to the Pharmaceutical Society's Benevolent Fund, and £1 is. to the British Red Cross, Detachment Sussex 21, to which several pharmacists belong. The president and secretary were appointed to investigate the possibility of holding a supper in place of the usual annual dinner.

Leicester

PRIZE LIST.—The principal of the Leicester School of Pharmacy reports a successful session, an outstanding feature of which is that six students gained the highest qualifications to be obtained in pharmacy and a further twenty qualified as chemists and druggists. Two students of the School (Miss E. P. MacEwan and Mr. J. C. Baker) gained awards in the Genatosan scholarship scheme, being placed among the first seven of over three hundred entrants. (See C. & D., September 16, p. 304.) Miss MacEwan is at present completing the course for the Chemist and Druggist qualification; she has twice gained the award for being the best student of the session in her own section of the school. The following were prizewinners for the session 1938-39:-Prelim-INARY SCIENTIFIC AND INTER B. PHARM. COURSE, first prize (value £1) and chemistry prize (value 10s.), Norman Lovatt; second prize (value 10s.) and physics prize (value 10s.), John C. Baker; biology prize (value 10s.), Desmond E. Cobham. (Prizes presented by the Leicester and Leicestershire Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society.) Post-Preliminary Scientific prize (value £1) (presented by E. H. Butler & Son, Ltd.), Euphemia P. MacEwan. Chemist and Druggist course, first prize (value £2 2s.) and certificates of honour in physiology, pharmacognosy, and forensic pharmacy, Percy A. T. Facer; second prize (value £1 is.) and certificates of honour in theoretical pharmacy and dispensing, Jack Bourne; certificate of honour in pharmaceutical chemistry, Leonard S. Buttery. (Prizes presented by A. de St. Dalmas & Co., Ltd.) Pharmaceutical Chemist and B. Pharm. COURSE, prize (value £1) presented by the local Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, Walter G. Smith. BEST STUDENT-ASSOCIATE OF THE YEAR, prize (British Pharmaceutical Codex) presented by the Pharmaceutical Society, Percy A. T. Facer. YOUNG MEMORIAL (for best student of year proceeding from first to second year of B. Pharm. or Ph.C. course): prize (value £3 3s.) presented by Ucal, Ltd., Jack Bourne. Public spirit and progress: prize (value £2 2s.), presented by the advisory committee of the school of pharmacy, Ernest W. Atkin. Window DISPLAY: prizes presented by Genatosan, Ltd., first (value £2 2s.), Constance M. Hunt and George W. Watchorn; second (value £1 1s.) Edith M. Cooksey and Joyce M. Westwood. DISPENSING PROFICIENCY CUP, presented by Mr. C. H. Hannan, Jack Bourne.

London

EVENING MEETINGS PLANNED.—A meeting of the West Middlesex Chemists' Association held at Ealing on November 15, Mr. S. R. Hughes in the chair, it was decided to hold a New Year party on January 17 from 6.30 to 11 p.m. and an ordinary meeting on January 23 at 8.30 p.m. The attention of members was drawn to a course of first-aid lectures to commence in December. There was a discussion on several pharmaceutical matters, and a resolution was adopted that in view of unsatisfactory profit members should cease stocking a certain proprietary cough mixture.

War-time problems discussed.—The first war-time meeting of the North East London Pharmaceutical Association was held on November 16. In a discussion on evening trade and hours of closing the opinions expressed showed that counter trade in the district had practically ceased by 6.30 p.m. each evening, and that dispensing after that time was progressively declining, though the attitude of many doctors in continuing late surgery hours made matters more difficult. Mr. Barnard said that this reduction in turnover and dispensing during the evenings was not made up during the earlier part of the day—an observation that was confirmed by Messrs. Huggins and Labraham. Food Control Officers in the various boroughs in the area were stated to interpret the licensing order differently, and one member actually had on his licence as a specific entry the name of a proprietary food. The effect on the retail prices of malt and oil of the new schedule issued by the manufacturers was discussed. Mr. Barnard considered that the increase should be added to the retail price immediately, but Messrs. Geyman and Scott held that the product should be kept at a competitive price level with the stores' brands if possible. Both opinions came in for criticism, and no general agreement was reached, though there was unanimous agreement that the usual percentage profit should be worked out on the new cost. A method was put forward of arriving at retail prices of packed drugs, which was stated to work out well in practice and to provide an equitable and economic way of dealing with items packed in the pharmacy. Discussion brought out the opinion that black-out difficulties nullified the usefulness of rotas, and one member on rota duty for five shops said he had not had a single customer during his Sunday evening duty. Messrs. Barnard, Broadhead and Geyman gave instances of disagreement with the police over methods of indicating that their shops were open.

Merseyside

Fire.—A fire occurred at the pharmacy of Houghton & Lappin, Ltd., 63 Window Lane, Garston, Liverpool, on November 12. It was quickly extinguished.

FIRST-AID CLASSES LIKELY.—At the meeting of the council of the Liverpool Chemists' Association on November 15, Mr. W. E. Humphreys presiding, consideration was given to the practicability of resuming general meetings. It was pointed out that the only free days for afternoon meetings are Wednesday and Sunday. A first-aid class for Liverpool chemists was also proposed, and inquiries are to be made with this end in view.

Miscellaneous

FIRE.—Heavy damage was caused by fire to the premises and stock of Hampson & James, chemists, High Street, Rhyl, on November 15. The business is being temporarily carried on at the Vaughan Street branch of the firm.

Application for wage increase.—The executive council of the Chemical Workers' Union has decided to apply for a 15 per cent. increase in wages for its members employed in certain industries, including drugs and fine chemicals.

CHANGE IN LATE SHOPPING EVENING.—Blackburn Town Council have selected Friday as the late shopping night under war-time emergency measures, and not the traditional day of Saturday. In view of this decision the local Pharmaceutical Committee on November 15 petitioned the Insurance Committee for altered hours for chemists' shops (7 p.m. except Fridays, 8 p.m., and Thursdays, half-day, and Sundays, 5.30 to 6.30 p.m.).

Trends in Medicine.—Owing to black-out conditions the first meeting of the 1939–40 session of the North Staffs Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on the afternoon of November 16. Throughout the winter months the practice of holding afternoon meetings is to be continued. Mr. W. E. James (Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd.) gave a lantern lecture on "Some Trends in Modern Medicine." He explained many points in vitamin therapy (notably about vitamin K); sex hormones; and the sulphonamides. Many questions were asked after the lecture. The chairman of the Branch (Mr. T. G. Lawley) presided. Mr. F. Gartside (vice-chairman) proposed a vote of thnaks to Mr. James, and this was seconded by Mr. T. Amson.

Irish Notes

IRISH DRUG ASSOCIATION.—Local associations held meetings recently at Kilkenny, Killarney, Wexford, Limerick, and Cork in order to consider trade matters arising out of the war situation. Some of the meetings were attended by Mr. Brendan Smith, M.P.S.I. (organiser of the I.D.A.), who outlined the policy of the Association in regard to increases in prices. Mr. Smith pointed out that no increases in prices should be made except as advised by the I.D.A. committee, unless manufacturers' invoices showed exceptional increases. Where chemists had difficulty in securing supplies of particular items, they were directed to communicate with the secretary of the Association (Mr. R. J. Kidney), who would give the matter his attention.

Mr. P. A. Brady (president) was in the chair at a committee meeting of the Irish Drug Association held on November 13, when an appeal was addressed to members to support the dance on December 13 in aid of the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. Any who could not attend were asked to help by sending a subscription to the treasurer (Mr. T. B. O'Sullivan) at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin. Answers suggested by a subcommittee to a questionnaire issued by the Vocational Organisation Commission were approved. The questions were of a general nature and dealt with the membership and scope of the Association. Members were informed that there are now no restrictions on window or shop lighting, but were advised to arrange a system of light control, as the Government has power to make a black-out Order at any time. Members out of stock of certain items, and temporarily unable to procure them, were advised not to inform customers that these products could not be had owing to the war. The effect of such an explanation, if generally adopted, would be serious, it was thought, as it would reduce demand for a large number of products. It was suggested that if a member had not a preparation in stock, he should explain that he was temporarily out of it, but not infer that the line would not be obtainable in the future. Members were urged to watch all invoices closely; prices differing from the Associa-tion's list should be queried, and the secretary informed of any discrepancies.

Scottish Notes

CO-OPTED TO TOWN COUNCIL.—Mr. George McFarlane, M.P.S., has been co-opted to the Fort William Town Council.

Business change.—The Scottish Co-operative Society, Ltd., has opened a drug department at its branch at High Street, Lanark.

ACTION TAKEN OVER INVOICES.—Paisley Chemists' Association has decided that local chemists should, when paying accounts, deduct sums charged for war-risk insurance.

Mr. J. Duguid, a member of the staff of J. G. Low, M.P.S. (David Storrar), High Street, Kirkcaldy, has been appointed a vice-president of the Kirkcaldy Photographic Club.

Business transfer.—Mr. John Hardy Docherty, M.P.S., has acquired the pharmacy carried on by the late Mr. David McGuffie, 14–16 Glasgow Road, Burnbank, Hamilton, under the style of Burnbank Apothecaries Co.

Sugar supplies.—The Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation has circularised its members on the subject of sugar supplies in the pharmacy. A form is enclosed which has to be filled in and passed to the chemist's sugar retailer for forwarding to the latter's wholesaler. A separate form is required for each set of premises.

SHORTER HOURS NOT RESENTED.—A letter from the secretary of the Ayr Borough Pharmaceutical Committee appears in the "Ayrshire Post," in which he rejects suggestions that chemists object to shorter hours of business. Ayr chemists, he states, are with one exception in favour of closing at 6 p.m., though all are prepared at any time to supply medicines urgently required.

Appointed Provost.—Mr. John D. Davidson, M.P.S. (a partner in Walter Davidson & Sons, chemists, Blairgowrie and Coupar Angus, and manager of the latter branch), has been appointed Provost of Coupar Angus. He is the youngest person ever to have held that office in the town. and is the eldest of three brothers, all pharmacists. Mr. Davidson was first elected to Coupar Angus Town Council in 1934.

Topical Reflections

By Xrayser

Control with Notification

"Owing to governmental control," said Mr. Arthur Mortimer at a meeting of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association (p. 461), "no enormous profits would be made in the drug trade." The forecast is probably an understatement. Those of us who have to study in detail the problem of adjusting selling prices to cost prices, with the certainty that every such adjustment will involve explanations across the counter, are keenly aware that, so far as we are concerned, no enormous profits will be made for some time to come. As Mr. Mortimer anticipates, control by Government departments will persist after the war ends, and, I may add, will be abolished only by slow degrees. Let it be granted that the rapid assumption of this control after the outbreak of the conflict was justified by public policy. Let it be further granted that this assumption of control is preferable to endless readjustment, often of a trivial character, arising from a dilatory addition of Order to Order. But I could wish that rather more consideration was shown in notifying the trades concerned. We are sure to see official notices in the C. & D. every week; but it sometimes happens that regulations are promulgated just after one of your issues has appeared, and this is a contingency that might be avoided if the departments would study the calendar a little more closely.

Cinchona Production

Many of your readers must have appreciated your excerpts from the Imperial Institute "Bulletin" on cinchona production throughout the world. Some of the recorded facts are of unusual interest—the statement, for example, that cinchona trees on the eastern slopes of the Andes, their natural habitat, are now in almost inaccessible positions. It happens that a few days ago I was reading "Three Hundred Years of Cinchona," written

for your Annual Special Issue in 1930 by the late Mr. E. M. Holmes. Mr. Holmes's captivating account of a subject on which he was amply qualified to write, includes details of the early botany of various genera, and may with advantage be used to supplement the later history summarised in your series of articles. Even his erudition has not sufficed to penetrate the mystery of the first recorded use of cinchona as a febrifuge. The year selected was a fitting one for the tercentenary of so valuable a "find," as in 1630 a Spanish corregidor named Don Juan Lopez de Canizares was cured, by means of cinchona, of an intermittent fever on the advice of an Indian cacique. But Jussieu and Condamine profess to have discovered the use of the bark for this purpose a few years further back. One would like to have their evidence explored more fully, if it is still possible to do so.

Tears and the Woman

Your editorial article "The Eyes Have It" (p. 469) calls attention to the Ministry of Home Security's warning on the possibility of non-waterproof eyeblack causing smarting of eyes, profuse tears and other symptoms when a gas mask is worn. "Tears, idle tears, I know not what they mean" wrote Tennyson; but the Ministry of Home Security (appropriate title!) does know what they mean, and is determined that the fair—or, more accurately, the brunette—wearers shall be instructed in their avoidance. One can imagine the austere under-secretaries of the Ministry sending for a bevy of typists and ordering them to fill in specially prepared forms with details of the kind and quantity of eyeblack purchased, the degree of waterproofing obtained in practice, and many other particulars. The collation of these returns would, no doubt, keep another section of the Ministry busy for a considerable period; but a beneficent control would spare no effort to regulate lachrymation.

Legal Reports

Explanation.—BIDDLE, SAWYER & Co., Ltd., Empire House, St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, E.C.I. We desire to make it quite clear to the trade that, in the report of a case heard at Stratford (East) under "Legal Reports" (C. & D., November 4, p. 427) certain important details of evidence published referring to Messrs. Biddle, Sawyer were inaccurate and might have been misunderstood. This company is well known in the chemical trade and their financial stability and integrity are beyond question.

Unlawful Sale of Poison.—At Tramore District Court, on November 14, Philip J. Fox, Ph.C., Tramore, was summoned at the instance of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland with a breach of Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, by keeping open shop for the sale of poison on July 5, without having the shop personally conducted, or a qualified person in charge. Under Section 18 of the same Act he was summoned with failing to answer a statutory letter sent to him by the Society. Miss Mary Shalvey, an assistant in the defendant's employment, was summoned with a breach of Section 30 of the Pharmacy Act in having sold poison, namely lysol, she not being a qualified person. When the case was called Dr. Colahan, solicitor, pleaded guilty to the summonses on behalf of the defendant. Giving evidence Mr. Fox said the sale of lysol by the assistant was inadvertently made, as she had instructions not to sell poison. He had completely forgotten to reply to the statutory letter. Cross-examined by Mr. John J. Gaynor, solicitor, who appeared

for the Pharmaceutical Society, defendant admitted that he was carrying on two pharmaceutical businesses in Tramore and Waterford and had no qualified person employed to conduct one of the businesses not conducted by himself. The Justice said he was satisfied that there was an attempt being made to evade the Pharmacy Act and he would convict on both summonses, imposing a fine of £3 in each case, with £2 ros. witnesses expenses, and £2 costs or ten guineas in all. With regard to the summons against the assistant, Miss Shalvey, the Justice said he was of opinion that she was acting under the duress of her employer, and was not to blame. Accordingly he would dismiss it under the Probation of Offenders Act.

Unpaid Royalties.—In the Chancery Division, before Mr. Justice Bennett on November 21, Mr. T. A. C. Burgess, appearing for plaintiffs in the action by Laxative Distributors, Ltd., Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, against Epsotabs, Ltd., also of Chancery Lane, moved for judgment against the defendants in default of appearance. Mr. Burgess stated that in breach of an agreement between the parties, defendants had failed to pay to them royalties which, down to October 21, 1938, amounted to £138. Mr. Justice Bennett: You are seeking to have reassigned to you the goodwill and the trade mark? Mr. Burgess: Yes. The statement of claim shows that we have assigned them. He added that plaintiffs were also asking for an account of what was due to them but he did not think they would take it. Mr. Justice Bennett gave judgment for plaintiffs accordingly with costs.

Imperial and Foreign News

Australia

Investigation of Resources.—The Federal Government has authorised the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research to carry out a survey of the natural resources of Australia. The aim is to lessen the Dominion's dependence on imported raw materials for secondary industries.

Maize oil for olive oil.—The Health Departments of the States of Victoria and New South Wales have passed regulations permitting the substitution of maize oil for olive oil in British Pharmacopæia and British Pharmaceutical Codex preparations. In Victoria the authorisation applies also to Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary preparations.

STANDARDS FOR ADVERTISING.—A conference of proprietary medicine manufacturers, which met in Sydney in August, adopted a number of "standards of practice," among which are the following:—Advertisements should be of such a character that they do not mislead the public nor contain statements that might cause public confidence in proprietary medicines to be impaired. No advertising should contain matter which in any way departs from the truth as to the character of the product or its suitability for the purposes for which it is recommended. No advertisement should contain any matter which could be regarded as holding out for the prevention, cure or relief of serious diseases which should rightly be under the care of a medical man (a list appended includes Bright's disease; cancer, tuberculosis or consumption, diabetes, epilepsy, fits, locomotor ataxia, lupus or paralysis, amenorrhoea, hernia, blindness or any structural or organic ailment of the auditory system), or for procuring the miscarriage of women, or for the treatment of habits associated with sexual excesses or indulgence. No manufacturer or distributor should publish or cause to be published any advertisement or circular which contains an intimation that he is prepared to diagnose diseased conditions or treat by correspondence any of the ailments specified in the paragraph above. No advertisement should contain matter that would lead persons to believe, from the symptoms described, that they were suffering from any serious ailment. If any testimonial is used, it should be honestly obtained and limited to the actual views of the user; no distributor or manufacturer should pay for any testimonial. No testimonial given by a foreign doctor should be used so as to imply that the doctor is British.

Costa Rica

Payments for imports.—In accordance with Executive Law No. 21, which came into effect on September 6, 80 per cent. of foreign currencies accruing in Costa Rica, as shown by returns of the local banks, is to be devoted to payment for imports of prime necessity, in the order given in a list given in the Act. Drugs, vaccines and serums, plain or medicated cottons, bandages, ligatures, instruments and apparatus for medical, surgical, orthopædic, pharmaceutical or laboratory use are fifth in order in this list. Fertilisers are seventh.

Japan

HISTORIC LIBRARY ON DISPLAY.—A library of ancient books on medicinal herbs, and a variety of utensils used by the official pharmacists to the Tokugawa Shoguns (the hereditary commanders-in-chief of the army) is being shown at a department store in Shinjuku, Japan. Mr. Hisashi Akutagawa, the present owner of the books and a descendant of a line of "herb doctors," consented to the public display of the volumes and implements, which for generations botanists, physicians and historians had been anxious to examine. Previous reluctance to show them was due to references concerning the Shogunate. The present head of the Akutagawa family, however, holds the view that the Shogunate is no longer all-powerful, and that matters contained in the volumes may be of benefit to present-day scholars. In one of the books is a story of the origin of the Koishikawa botanical gardens. About 1790, a certain noble lord adopted a policy of encouraging home industries, while prohibiting imports from abroad. As part of this policy, he persuaded the Akutagawa family to move to Koishikawa to manage a herb plantation. This plantation is thought to be the forerunner of the present botanical gardens. Another member of the family was given a plot of land in the Azabu district of Yedo (the present Tokio). The raising of various plants which this man undertook gained for him widespread recognition, and he was commanded to supply the Shoguns with herbs and medicines. One of the most valuable exhibits is a medicinal herb diary, kept for more than two centuries. Among the utensils shown is a device for making distilled water, known as the "rambiki." It is said that the Japanese learned to make distilled water from the Dutch, and this "rambiki" is thought to be the oldest extant in the country.

Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office

WILLIAM ADAMS (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital £500. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists and druggists. William Adams, M.P.S., 410 Morningside Road, Edinburgh, director.

NEW STREET PHARMACY, LTD. (P.C.).—Registered in Dublin. Capital £100. Objects: To carry on business as wholesale or retail chemists, druggists, etc. Seamus Murphy, 68 New Street. Dublin, secretary. The first directors are not named.

POLYCHEMY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital f.100. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing, pharmaceutical, photographic and dispensing chemists and druggists, opticians, sundriesmen, etc. Frank Kubicek, 36 Camomile Street, London, E.C.3, director.

HAIGH'S (MILNROW), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £300. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale or retail manufacturing, pharmaceutical and general chemists, herbalists, etc. Geo. Haigh, 4 Dale Street, Milnrow, and Sydney Hamer, M.P.S., 48 Birch Road, Rochdale, directors.

H. C. Nelson, Chemists, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £300. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drug store proprietors, opticians, etc. Horatio C. Nelson, King George V Road, Bovington Camp, Wareham, director. R.O.: King George V Road, Bovington Camp, Wareham, Dorset.

BORAX CONSOLIDATED, LTD.—An interim dividend of 3 per cent. has been declared on the preferred ordinary shares.

KIA-ORA, LTD.—The Company's profit amounted to £16,135, against £15,386 for the previous twelve months. A dividend of 3 per cent. is being paid; £2,000 is put to reserve, and £7,492 carried forward.

MICHEL COSMETICS (LONDON), LTD.—At a meeting held in London recently it was resolved that this company should be voluntarily wound-up. Mr. R. Sarant, 36 Dean Street, London, W.I, was appointed liquidator.

THE BRITISH ESSENCE Co., LTD.—Mr. A. S. Hall has been appointed a director of the company, and will assist Mr. F. A. Flint during the absence of the managing director (Mr. H. A. White), who is on active service with the Royal Navy.

Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd.—Profit for year ended July 31, 1938, prior to taxation and new charge for A.R.P. expenditure, was £156,417, against £155,218 in the previous twelve months. The final dividend on ordinary shares of 7 per cent., making a total dividend for the year of 13 per cent., is being paid.

GENATOSAN, LTD.—New profit amounted to £51,650 (compared with £52,141 for the previous twelve months, plus £30,000 from general reserve). A dividend of 15 per cent. has been declared, making a total of 25 per cent. for the year. The following allocation has been made. Provision against buildings, plants, etc., £20,000. £14,423 is carried forward. The net profit figures are not comparable, as dividends are shown after deducting tax instead of gross as in previous years.

Compulsory Winding-up

Vegetable Health and Beauty Products, Ltd.—A petition by Wellington Press Postal Advertising Services, Ltd., of Long Acre, creditors, for the compulsory winding up of The Vegetable Health and Beauty Products, Ltd., cosmetic manufacturers, was heard by Mr. Justice Bennett in the Chancery Division on November 20. Mr. G. O. Slade, for the petitioners, stated that the debt was £214 2s. 3d., part of which was due and payable in May 1939, and the balance on July 24. Judgment was signed on September 19, and a Master in Chambers gave leave to enforce the judgment under the Courts Emergency Powers Act. An appeal by the Beauty Products Co. to a Judge in Chambers was dismissed. It was now said that the inability of the Company to pay its debts was due directly or indirectly to the war, and that there should be a stay of the proceedings, but he submitted that the Courts Emergency Powers Act could not apply to debts due and payable before the war. Mr. Samuel Lincoln, for the respondent company said, that owing to the war the demand for cosmetics had fallen off, and there had been a difficulty in obtaining the necessary chemicals. He submitted that although leave had been obtained to proceed with the

petition the company was entitled to plead another subsection of the Act and to urge that its inability to pay all its debts was attributable directly or indirectly to the war. His Lordship held that the company had not come near to discharging the onus upon it of proving that its inability to pay its debts was due directly or indirectly to the war, and made the usual compulsory winding-up order.

Bankruptcy Report

Re Thomas Henry Hammett, 63 Market Place, Lyttleton Road, Hampstead Garden Suburb, chemist. This debtor attended before Mr. Registrar Kean at the London Bankruptcy Court on November 16 for public examination upon accounts showing liabilities £999 against assets £118. The gross profit was insufficient to meet the overhead expenses. From March onwards he placed orders for goods with manufacturers and wholesalers on behalf of another retailer to whom he re-invoiced the goods at cost price, plus 2½ per cent. and in some cases 5 per cent. In July last writs were issued against him by creditors and he filed his petition. Mr. Cadwyan questioned the debtor at some length regarding his transactions with one Gold, and elicited the admission that the latter ran a cut-price shop. Witness ordered goods on Mr. Gold's behalf and received payment for the same with the exception of a balance of £24 which was still owing. He admitted that he now owed sums to sixty creditors, not one of whom had received one penny of his money, and in many instances the goods were supplied to Mr. Gold. He took up that business with Mr. Gold because his ordinary trade as a chemist was not showing any profit. The debtor was ordered to supply further accounts and his examination was adjourned.

Trade-Mark Applications

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," November 1, 1939) Applications for Temporary Suspension

APPLICATIONS FOR TEMPORARY SUSPENSION
(Under Section 3 of the Palents, Designs, Copyright and Trade Marks
(Emergency) Act, 1939)
Nos. 496,935 and 496,938 owned by August Karreth, Luitpold-Werk Chemische
Pharmazeutische Fabrik—Medical Laboratories, Ltd., 40 Pall Mall, London,
S.W.4. No. 483,797 owned by Chemische Fabrik Grünau Landshoff & Meyer,
A. G.—A. A. Byrd & Co., Ltd., 11 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," November 8, 1939) Application for Temporary Suspension

(Under Section 3 of the Patents, Designs, Copyright and Trade Marks (Emergency) Act, 1939)
No. 306,214 owned by Byk-Gudenwerke Chemische Fabrik, A. G.—Whiffen & Sons, Ltd., Carnwath Road, Fulham, London, S.W. SCHEDULE IV

"Layoxol"; for industrial chemicals (1). By B. Laporte, Ltd., Kingsway, Luton, Beds. 606,749. (Associated.)

"DANYA"; for cream hand lotion (3). By Pond's Extract Co., Clinton, Connecticut, U.S.A. 605,503.

Label design with signature "F. E. Lever" and words "Almond Oil Cold Cream"; for toilet products (3). By F. E. Lever, Ltd., 151 Westbourne Terrace, London,

W.2. 606,136.
"C.Y.L." in monogram with words "Yeast-Pac" (words "Yeast-Pac" disclaimed); for face packs containing yeast (3). By Cosmetic Yeast, Ltd., 22 Barrett Street, London, W.I. 609,011.

"Nivea Creme" label design with words "for skin-health and beauty"; for toilet creams (3). By Beiersdorf, Ltd., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. 609,130. (Associated.)

"YUTTA"; for toilet products (3). By Annie V. W. S. Gregory, 27 Old Bond Street, London, W.I. B609,014.

"CAREFREE"; for veterinary and sanitary substances, infants' and invalids' foods, plasters, disinfectants, and preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5). By Rowntree & Co., Ltd., Wigginton Road, York. 606,768. (Associated.)

"EPTON" and "SCLERVEN"; for medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations (5).

By Boots, Ltd., 37 Station Street, Nottingham. 607,215/609,05

"Cortiron"; for hormone preparations (5). By Schering, Ltd., 185 High Holborn London, W.C.i. 607,833.
"Staphycen"; for staphylococcus vaccines (5). By Bayer Products, Ltd., 31 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2. B608,093. (Associated.)

"Befortiss"; for pharmaceutical preparations (5). By Vitamins, Ltd., 23 Upper Mall, London, W.6. 608,516.

"Bortulin"; for veterinary preparations (5). By Abortulin, Ltd., Aldermans House, London, E.C.2. 608,961.

"Norgine"; for pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations, disinfectants, and preparations for destroying weeds and vermin (5). By Norgine Pharmaceutical Products (London), Ltd., 19 Manchester Square, London, W.I. 609,225. (Associated.)

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

Council Meeting

A MEETING of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was held at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on November 14, the president (Sir Thomas Robinson) in the chair. Other members of the Council present were Messrs. P. C. Cahill, F. J. Fitzpatrick, P. J. Fielding, P. Brooke-Kelly, J. V. McKeever, J. K. Whelehan, M. J. Kieran, P. A. Brady, T. C. Scott, B. P. Hickey, J. Gleeson, C. Cremen, D. W. P. Boyd, M. J. Parkes, J. A. O'Rourke, Dr. J. A. Mitchell, and Miss F. M. Flood.

APPRENTICESHIP AND MILITARY SERVICE

A letter was read from the Department of Defence suggesting certain alterations in the proposed amendment to the regulations under which apprentices on Volunteers Service would be allowed to count the time on service as part of their apprenticeship period. The Council discussed the matter and deferred further consideration to the next meeting, during which time the Registrar would get into communication with the Minister for Defence to obtain further particulars.

VOCATIONAL ORGANISATION

A communication was read from the Commission on Vocational Organisation inviting the Society to furnish a memorandum on the work and scope of the Society, and to nominate representatives to give evidence before it.

MR. O'ROURKE said there seemed to be a great deal of misunderstanding on this question of vocationalism, and the work of the Commission. The conclusions of the French Social Week at Angers in 1935, which were published in the Guild Social Order, embodied the main principles underlying the whole idea, and the quotation of them would help to remove a few misconceptions. These conclusions set out that the vocational group is not to be indentified with the State. The State will give a Charter to the vocational group, but it does this not as creating the authority of the vocational group, but as acting in the office of a judge to determine the boundaries of jurisdiction, and naming a special authority to settle such questions reasonably. The State recognises the authority of the group and confers upon it the The State necessary legal powers without either absorbing it, or supplanting it. The group must care for the common good of those exercising a particular trade or profession. Unrestricted competition is harmful to all. Fair and regulated competition is beneficial. The vocational group is the regulator of competition. These, went on Mr. O'Rourke, were just a few of the ideas underlying the scheme which would help to remove some errors.

The President: Will this draft memorandum before the meeting supply all we ask for?

MR. FITZPATRICK: It is submitted for your approval.

Mr. Brady said it struck him as a very excellent document and filled the bill.

Dr. Mitchell said it had been suggested to him that under this vocational idea chemists might be confined very much to their own trade, and might be prevented from selling such lines as photographic and other goods which they had been handling for a long time, and which were good lines.

MR. FITZPATRICK: That is quite correct.

DR. MITCHELL: I understand that the Irish Drug Association

are making the case that photographic lines were so long handled by chemists that they should be confined to chemists by the Government, but I very much doubt if that will be done. I thought I would mention this before we go too far. I would not like to see my photographic business or wine licence taken from

MR. KIERAN thought it would be a good thing if chemists got entire control of medicines, even if they lost some other lines.

Mr. Brady: We had this matter before the Irish Drug Associa-

tion subcommittee and we made up our minds as regards photographic business that we can prove we are entitled to sell

and process photography.

DR. MITCHELL: There are a great many people living on photographic work. The Government may say "we are not going to take it from the people living on it altogether and give it to the chemists.

Mr. Scott: The Photographic Dealers' Association in England recognises chemists as the right people to handle photographic Mr. Kieran said the dealers handling photography outside chemists would not be 5 per cent.

Mr. Whelehan, referring to one section of the Memorandum, said they should insert a paragraph stipulating that all medicinal supplies to hospitals and public institutions should go through chemists. At present these institutions were requisitioning supplies direct.

MR. FITZPATRICK pointed out that that was a matter for the

Irish Drug Association and not the Society

On the motion of Mr. Brady, seconded by Mr. Whelehan, the president, Messrs. P. C. Cahill, J. A. O'Rourke, and the Registrar (Mr. J. J. Kerr) were deputed to give evidence on behalf of the Society before the Vocational Organisation Commission.

The following is the text of the memorandum approved for

transmission to the Commission:

1. (a) The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland controls the education and qualification of pharmaceutical chemists. The Society conducts schools for the education of candidates.

(b) There is a system of registration, similar to that in force in connexion with the medical profession.

(c) The Council of the Society consists of twenty-one members. It controls the education and qualification of pharmaccutical chemists, and it also takes steps to carry out the Pharmacy and Sale of Poisons Acts. The council is elected by the members. Onc-third of the council is elected each year. Membership of the Society is open to any licentiate on payment of the annual subscription. There were 656 members last

(d) The Society's powers are statutory. The Pharmacy Act (Ireland) 1875, Amendment Act 1890, the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1934, are the relevant statutes.

(e) The Council does not possess disciplinary powers, except that the Minister for Justice may remove names from the Register for breaches of the Pharmacy Acts, and the Dangerous Drugs Act.

(f) The trade interests of pharmaceutical chemists are looked after by the Irish Drug Association (Sccretary: Mr. R. J. Kidney, 12-14 College Green). There is a Benevolent Fund in connexion with the Society for helping necessitous chemists and their dependants, but this is only in its initial stages.

(g) There are approximately 900 chemists practising in Ireland. The number qualified varies from year to year. Last year there were thirty-three. Practically all of them find work in Ireland.

(h) There is no reciprocity with other countries.

(i) A four years' apprenticeship is required, to a pharmaceutical chemist lawfully keeping open shop.

2. (a) The Council considers that it should have disciplinary control was the reference of the reference of the lawfully have the reference of the reference of the lawfully have the reference of the reference of the lawfully have the reference of the reference of the lawfully have the reference of the reference of the lawfully have the reference of the reference of the reference of the lawfully have the reference of the

over members of the profession, to deal with unprofessional conduct.

(b) There should be wider recognition of the necessity for professional control over dispensing. Dispensing in all hospitals and infirmaries receiving public funds or funds from the Hospitals Trust should be carried out by pharmaceutical chemists, and the Society should have powers to inspect same for this purpose.

(c) The State should consult the Council of the Society before initiat-

(c) The State should consuit the Council of the Society before influating any legislation concerning pharmacy.

(d) The Council considers that the application of the 1908 Poisons and Pharmacy Act to this country should be withdrawn. There was no real necessity for it then, and there is less now when there are almost twice as many pharmaceutical chemists on the Register.

3. It is the opinion of the Council that closer co-operation with the medical profession is desirable. The Council suggests that a vocational committee to deal with matters of mutual interest would fulfil a very useful function. The Council also suggests that it should be represented on the Hospitals Commission.

4. Oral evidence will be given on behalf of the Society by Messrs. (See above.)

BENEVOLENT FUND DANCE

A circular in connexion with the dance in aid of the Benevolent Fund to be held on December 13, and issued by the chairman and members of the Dance Committee, was distributed amongst members of the council by Mr. Fitzpatrick.

THE PRESIDENT, commenting on the circular, said "I think the committee deserve great credit in going ahead with the dance this year. They are working under great difficulties and

ought to be well supported.'

MR. FITZPATRICK: Chemists unable to come up to the function from the country should subscribe generously towards the expenses.

REGISTRATION MATTERS

Mrs. M. Ward ($n\acute{e}e$ Duffy) wrote submitting marriage certificate and desiring change of name in the Register. The application was

The following, who submitted matriculation certificates, were granted Preliminary registration: Misses N. O'Connell, N. C. Roche, E. V. Whelan, B. Cavanagh, K. I. Fitzgerald, M. E. Galvin, M. Jennings, E. M. T. Kennedy, M. M. McCarthy, J. F. O'Gorman, M. O'Malley, M. M. Smith, M. G. Wilson, Messrs. W. J. Dalton, P. McGee, J. McMenamin, P. O'Dwyer, T. E. Quirke, H. N. Scroope, R. F. Shaw, A. J. Sweeney, A. A. Toher, and M. G. Whelan.

Mr. Francis Cecil Hamilton wrote submitting L. A. H. certificate and desiring registration as a pharmaceutical chemist.

The application was granted.

THE REGISTRAR reported that letters under Section 25 had been sent to the following and no replies received: Pharmaceutical Chemists: Misses M. J. Lenihan, and C. C. Levin, Messrs. Broderick, M. Byrne, J. M. Corbett, J. Ewing, A. E. Ferris, V. P. M. Good, J. Green, W. Keogh, F. McAnena, W. M. Macauley, T. McGettigan, S. D. McKinley, J. R. Moloney, A. Montgomery, H. J. Neeson, G. E. Plewman, F. E. Priestman, J. F. Ranaghan, F. P. Reynolds, W. J. Savage, J. A. Stewart, G. Todd, J. Warnock, W. F. Whaley, E. Whelan, E. St. John Whelan. Assistants: W. Borthistle, G. R. Campbell, M. J. Griffith, R. T. Henry, J.

O'Riordan, and Miss E. M. Treston.

The following changes of Address were notified: Mrs. M. Ward née Duffy, M.P.S.I., from 137 Rathmines Road, Dublin, to 8 Oakley Road, Ranelagh, Dublin; Mr. T. W. Campion, M.P.S.I., from 48 Clontarf Road, Dublin, to 54 Upper Mount Street, Dublin; Mr. J. J. Fitzgibbon, M.P.S.I., from I Windsor Terrace, Dun Laoghaire, to 4 Eden Park, Sandycove, Dun Laoghaire; Mr. P. Lillis, M.P.S.I., from Howard's Medical Hall, Kilrush, to 33 O'Connell Street, Ennis; Mr. J. J. C. Maguire, M.P.S.I., from Maam, co. Galway, to 31 Claude Road, Drum-condra, Dublin; Mr. P. O'Shea, M.P.S.I., from Main Street, Scariff, co. Clare, to Medical Hall, Kilcock; Mr. D. Woulfe, M.P.S.I., from Medical Hall, Kilcock, to 35 Grafton Street, Dublin; Mr. W. J. Dobson, L.P.S.I., from 37 Wellington Park, Belfast, to 2 Newry Street, Banbridge, co.Down; Mr. P. Greene, L.P.S.I., from 38 Goldsmith Street, Berkeley Road, Dublin, to 27 Glandore Road, Griffith Avenue, Dublin; Mr. W. C. Harvey, L.P.S.I., Ann Street, Clonmel, co. Tipperary, to c/o Manager, National Bank, Clonmel Branch, Parnell Street, Clonmel; Mr. E. F. Guilmartin, L.P.S.I., from The Square, Gort, co. Galway, to Bridge Street, Gort, co. Galway; Mr. D. F. Hegarty. L.P.S.I., from North Charitable Infirmary, Cork, to 20 St. Patrick's Place, Cork; Mr. W. Hooey, L.P.S.I., from 85 Fermanagh Street, Clones, to Kilnacrew, Canninstown, Bailieboro, co. Cavan; Mr. H. McEver, L.P.S.I., from 17 Winthrop Street, Cork, to The Diamond, Monaghan; Mr. T. W. McMurray, L.P.S.I., from Church Street, Ballybay, co. Monaghan, to Hall Street, Ballybay, co. Monaghan; Mr. J. M. O'Donoghue, L.P.S.I., from Drumcollogher, co. Limerick, to Church Street, Kanturk, co. Cork; Mr. W. J. O'Donnell, L.P.S.I., from Buncrana, co. Donegal, to 143 Spencer Road, Waterside, Derry; Mr. H. W. A, Sheridan, L.P.S.I., from c/o Mrs. Bourke, Doonally House, Doonally, Sligo, to Army Medical Service, St. Bricin's Hospital, Dublin; Mr. N. E. Sutton, L.P.S.I., from 35 Merrion Square, Dublin, to 30 Westmoreland Street, Dublin; Mr. T. P. P. Walsh, L.P.S.I., from Medical Hall, Main Street, Ballinasloe, to Medical Hall, O'Connell Street, Birr; Mr. J. M. Whelan, L.P.S.I., from 3 North Main Street, Wexford, to 33 South Main Street, Wexford; Mr. P. J. Molloy, Assistant, from 60 Eccles Street, Dublin, to 28 Eccles Street, Dublin; J. M. Ovens, Assistant: 1 Coleshill Terrace, Enniskillen, to 111-113 Albert Road, Southsea, Hants.

REPORTS

The reports of the House, Law, and Schools Committees were submitted and approved.

The report of the examiners to the recent Licence examination showed that twenty-eight candidates presented themselves, of which number one passed with honours, and four others passed.

The examiners to the Assistants' examination reported that twenty-one candidates entered for the examination, one of whom failed to turn up. Five candidates passed. Two candidates entered for the Registered Druggist examination, both of whom failed.

DEATHS

THE REGISTRAR reported on the deaths of Messrs. M. A. Roddy, L.P.S.I.; R. Lees, L.P.S.I.; J. W. Leahy, L.P.S.I.; and P. Fitzgerald, Assistant.

ELECTIONS

Dr. J. Mackey and Mr. D. Warwick were re-elected Examiners in Pharmacy to the Licence examination for the year ending

November 1, 1940. Professor A. O'Farrelly was re-elected Examiner in Chemistry to the Licence examination for the same period.

Mr. T. J. Gleeson was elected a member of the Society. The following were nominated for membership of the Society: Miss C. McNally, 104 South Circular Road, Portobello, Dublin: Messrs. M. J. Conlan, 21 Manor Street, Dublin; F. C. Hamilton, Unit 2082, T.A.M.C., No. 13 General Hospital, Tidworth Park, Hants; P. J. Killian, 15 Cabra Road, Dublin; P. Lillis, 33 O'Connell Street, Ennis, and D. P. McHugh, The Medical Hall, Athy, co. Kildare.

The Licence certificates of the following were signed and sealed: Messrs. F. C. McEvoy, D. P. McHugh, T. E. Quigley,

and Miss C. McNally.

A.R.P. Classes

A letter was read from Colonel Thomas Gay, (air raid precautions officer, Dublin Corporation) stating that members of the Society should be organised under the city A.R.P. scheme, and offering to help by arranging classes for instruction. The letter was noted, and the Registrar directed to obtain further details of the proposed scheme of training.

BENEVOLENT FUND

At a meeting of the Benevolent Fund held following the council meeting three grants were passed for payment to necessitous cases. A letter was received from the Limerick Chemists' Association forwarding a subscription of £4 10s. to the Fund.

Mr. Fitzpatrick: The Limerick and District Retail Chemists' Association deserve our best thanks for their generous contribution. They have never failed each year to send up something to the Fund.

Pituitary in Diabetes

COMPLETE control of the urinary output for a period of three days in a case of diabetes insipidus with concentrated emulsified pituitary extract is reported by Court and Taylor ("Proceedings, Royal Society of Medicine," August, 1939, p. 1203). The patient, a child of four, had previously been treated with 0.5 c.c. injections of liquid extract of pituitary twice daily, but the response was not uniform. The formula of the emulsion used in the case under consideration is as follows:—

In water-in-oil emulsions the aqueous phase is split up into minute globules which are dispersed throughout a matrix of oil. Before the active principle present in the aqueous phase can be absorbed into the tissues, the oily film surrounding the globules has to be broken down; it is this process which makes prolonged

control possible.

The wool-fat is the main emulsifying agent, while the beeswax serves to stabilise the emulsion. The formula contains only 40 per cent of aqueous phase, so that if ordinary liquid extract of pituitary were used, the dose of the product would be uncomfortably large in volume. To obviate this difficulty the extract was first concentrated to five times its normal strength, thus making the final emulsion twice as strong as the B.P. liquid extract, i.e. 20 units in I c.c. As pituitary extract is thermolabile, it was concentrated at room temperature by evaporation in vacuo, over strong sulphuric acid. It is essential, also, that the $p_{\rm H}$ of the extract be maintained between 3 and 4, otherwise gradual loss of activity is likely to occur. As the acetic acid in the official extract is volatile there was a possibility of loss during concentration, so this was provided for by the addition of a small proportion of lactic acid, which is non-volatile to the extract before evaporation. In the preparation of the emulsion the woolfat, the beeswax, p-chlor-m-xylenol, and the oil, are sterilised together by heating in a closed container for one hour, at a temperature of 150° C. The concentrated pituitary extract is added gradually with shaking and the resultant emulsion is run into previously sterilised ampoules. As the product cannot be sterilised without "cracking" the emulsion, aseptic methods are adopted for its preparation. The product is solid at ordinary temperatures, but becomes sufficiently fluid to inject on warming to 35° C.

Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

Council Meeting

The monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland was held at 73 University Street, Belfast, on November 17. This was the first meeting of the Council to be held in the forenoon owing to the black-out restrictions. The president (Mr. Walter C. Tate) was in the chair, and the other members present were the vice-president (Mr. James Glendinning), the treasurer (Mr. H. F. Moore), Messrs. S. H. Forrest, W. Martin, J. McDowell, J. Donaghy, J. F. Grimes, J.P., C. Abernethy, J. W. Gray, J.P., J.T. Nicholl and Professor E. B. C. Mayrs, M.D. The secretary (Mr. D. L. Kirkpatrick) was in attendance. A letter was read from Lieut. J. E. Sayers, R.N.V.R., thanking the Council for their resolution of sympathy on the death of

his father.

It was agreed that the Certificate of Apprentice to a Pharmaceutical Chemist be granted to the following candidates who had submitted Certificates from the undernoted bodies: Senior Certificate Examination, Ministry of Education (N.I.): Miss Mary Josephine Donoghue, Miss Mona Patricia Gaston, Thomas Edward Maginnis, Gerard William Monaghan, George Henry Mooney, Desmond Murphy, John Vincent McCusker, Miss Mary McEvoy. Senior Leaving Certificate of Eire: Miss Maureen Engage Description of Participation of Participatio Eugenie Byrne. Pharmaceutical Preliminary Examination of Q.U.B., Summer 1939: Miss Anne Keenan. Pharmaceutical

Preliminary Examination of Q.U.B., Autumn 1939: Arthur Billing Angus, John Graham Collen, Robert Foye, Miss Margaret Hester Jones, George Walker McCarroll.

Arising out of the Education Committee's report it was pointed out that there was a common misapprehension prevailing that apprenticeship began as soon as a candidate entered employment, whereas it should not do so until the preliminary examination certificate was obtained.

THE SECRETARY said the Society's solicitors had examined the whole matter and their opinion was that the intention of the Act was that apprenticeship should not count until the candidate obtained this qualification.

The report was adopted on the motion of MR. FORREST,

seconded by Mr. Gray.

The following members of Council were appointed to attend at the Society's examinations: Monday, Mr. Abernethy; Tuesday, Messrs. Moore and Donaghy; Wednesday, Messrs. McDowell and Nicholl; Thursday, Messrs. McGregor and Martin.

The following were elected members of the Society: John Douglas Beckett, 119 Frances Street, Newtownards; Edward Alphonsus Bourke, 73 Dublin Road, Belfast; Miss Mary Ethna McSorley, 150 Donegall Pass, Belfast; and Miss Margaret Meneely, 51 Ava Avenue, Belfast.

A South African Pharmacist on Holiday

Mr. J. M. Simpson, a pharmacist in business at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, recently spent a holiday motoring through the Kruger National Park, which is preserved by the Dominion authorities as a sanctuary for wild animals. Below he describes his tour.

UR party consisted of my wife, son, his friend and myself. Leaving Port Elizabeth, we took the main north road to Bloemfontein, where we called on Mr. Francis Carter (the oldest chemist in South Africa and still at work). The next day we passed through Johannesburg and Pretoria to Warmbaths, and the third day to Pietersburg. This part of the country is called the High Veld; it is about 6,000 ft. above sea level, and beyond it one leaves the main road and starts descending to the Low Veld, by way of Magoesbas Kloof, a winding road through mountains, woods and valleys, which present such magnificent views that we stopped several times to take them all in. The descent brought us to Tzaneen, where carnations are grown in fields, and paw paws in large plantations. The fertility of the soil here is evidenced by the dense growth of bush, trees and semi-tropical plants. The road is level now to Malopene, one of the entrances to the Kruger National Park, our destination. Our speedometer showed we had travelled 1,100 miles. The entrances to the Park are marked by "rondavels" or huts, and are the only parts of the Park which are fenced. Here we registered and got our permit (fr per car of four persons), and stayed the night. Food and beds are provided, if required, by the officer in charge.

Sanctuary for Animals and Plants

The Park is situated in the North-Eastern district of the Transvaal, and is about the size of Wales, being 180 miles long by about 50 broad, bounded on the north by the Limpopo river, the east by the Lebombo mountains, which form the boundary between the Union of South Africa and Portuguese East Africa. The west is bounded by a portion of the Drakensberg mountains, and the south by rivers and Swaziland territory. The whole of this area is strictly preserved as a sanctuary for wild animals and vegetable life. From north to south runs a main road which has many detours, and altogether about 900 miles of roads are open. The Park is entirely unfenced, and the animals are free to roam anywhere. The whole area is divided by imaginary lines into four sections; each has a white ranger and sixteen natives, who patrol the borders to prevent poaching. From north to south the sections are Punda Maria; Letaba; Satara and Skukuza. The Park is in the charge of a warden (Col. Stevenson Hamilton) and a board of trustees, who are appointed by the Government. It is open from the middle of May until

November, this period being the dry season and South African winter. The chief regulations, which are strictly enforced, are: Speed in park, 25 miles per hour; car to be in camp at stated time (about sunset); no person allowed to get out of car except at marked points.

As we had about two hours of daylight, we went for a short trip along the road, and saw two species of antelope called impala (which resembles the springbok) and kudu. Returning we saw impala on their way to drink, and they gave a graceful exhibition of jumping, several clearing the road in one magnificent leap.

Animals Seen

Leaving Malopene next morning, we went north to Punda Maria, crossing the great Letaba river, where were dozens of baboons of all sizes and ages, the babies riding on the backs of their mothers, the older ones noisily angry because they had to get off our road. We saw wild turkey, wild ostriches, and kudu, eland and impala antelopes, the last-named usually in families of two or more, and the dik dik, a lovely animal about the size of a small collie and always alone. We had lunch at an intermediate camp, and reached Punda Maria in the early afternoon. At each camp visited our permit was inspected and registered. After fixing up our hut, we had tea and left for a run through the Pafuri river road. A favourite time for seeing animals is from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until dusk, as they do not travel much during the heat of the day. Although the season is winter, the period from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. is similar to the English summer, so from about 3 o'clock the animals are grazing, and on their way to drink. We were fortunate in seeing two antelope called nyala, animals of distinguished colouring, including yellow forelegs. These are rarely seen, as their usual home is much farther north. At the camp we saw community birds, about one-third the size of a sparrow, whose home is a building of sticks and other materials measuring about two feet in diameter, and containing many nests. During the night we heard the grunts of several lions, and an occasional roar.

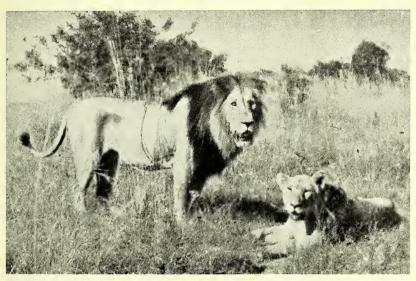
Encounter with Lions

The next morning saw us on our way south, in the course of which, on a side road, we had a unique sight. Two lions crossed the road, and as we continued slowly onward, two more, a mere couple of yards in front of us. We stopped and watched the four, who were now lying down about six yards off the road. Near by was a tree, and on its top a full-grown dog baboon, which was barking a warning to his troop. The baboon dropped to a lower branch, and eventually to the ground, racing for another tree. Two of the lions chased him, one leaping up the trunk fully ten feet, but the baboon got safely up, and again commenced his barking. The two lions returned and lay down. The baboon came down once more, to be instantly chased by the same two lions and caught when only five feet up the tree. Backing our car we saw the lions moving away from the dead baboon. The writer is convinced that this chase was all a game on the part of the lions, because baboons are not on their diet sheet. Zebra, kudu, wildebeest and impala were numerous in this part of the Park.

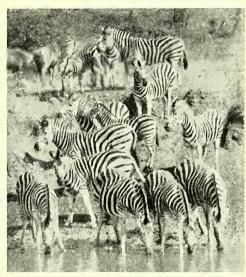
Letaba was reached for lunch, and here we decided to stay for a night. Going out that afternoon for the usual short run, we were amazed to see a small two-seater open car with a lion running at each side. When the lions saw our car, they stopped and moved into the long grass. The occupants of the car, a lady and gentleman, said the lions had kept them company for about two hundred yards. On our way back to camp, we saw a young

utter no sound. Their markings and soft eyes are something to remember, and this group presented a most pleasing sight.

This visit was our third to the Park, and this day was easily the best, as the number and variety of animals seen were far more than usual. During the night we heard the lions grunt, and about 6.30 next morning took a short trip before breakfast, hoping to see lions at their kill, but with the exception of giraffe and various antelope we saw nothing of interest. Leaving camp we took the Iswendi road, which runs beside the river for some miles. The country here was open and the grass short, so it was possible to see a good distance. Going round a corner, we surprised a hyena, an ugly animal, and farther on we saw a stationary car, always a sign of something interesting: this time it was lions moving about. Slowly driving on, we learned from the occupants of the car that there were eleven full-grown lions all within fifty yards. We spent quite a time watching them, some lying on the edge of the road, others prowling. When we backed our car a few yards, one of the lions came on to the road, and sniffed where the car had been, but appeared to be satisfied we were of no interest. Within a hundred yards of this spot a number of antelope and zebra were grazing. Quite aware of their



Lion and cub



Herd of zebra at water

lion in the grass. We stopped and watched him and he commenced to walk towards us, and reached the road behind us. We were looking through our rear window, and when he was within a yard or two, I decided to move forward and, turning round, saw another lion standing at our left mudguard. As I touched my hooter he jumped across, giving our right mudguard a good whack with his tail; his surprise was equal to ours. Returning to camp we again saw an exhibition of impala jumping.

Next morning we took the river road, and within a mile were told by a passing motorist that an elephant was ahead of us. Our luck was in, as he had not moved away. He was the largest elephant I have ever seen, with enormous ears, yet he moved away without a sound. In the Park are windmills for pumping water for the animals during the dry season. At one we saw a European and his native boys doing some repairs, and he told me the following story. His boys had seen two lions kill an antelope, and had asked permission to get some of the meat. Taking some lighted wood from the fire, they threw it towards the lions and, running up, repeated the throwing until near enough to aim at the lions, which do not like fire. Thus the boys secured their meat, the lions returning later in vain for their meal.

Camp Life

Natives live in the Park, their huts surrounded by a "boma," or ring of thorn bushes, and one never hears or reads of any attack. Proceeding south, we saw a family of eight giraffe, including a baby, and driving slowly we got to within about twenty yards of them, and stopped. We watched them for about fifteen minutes, after which they moved and allowed us to pass. Giraffe are beautiful animals, and the only ones in the world which can

enemy, they knew themselves to be safe, as the country was open and no surprise attack was possible. Guinea fowl and doves were numerous in this part. In due course we reached Skukuza, the largest camp in the Park. We were told that 600 people were there that night, and the camp looked most picturesque with their fires going full blaze. Fires are provided free, and boys are hired to help those who prefer to do their own catering. This part of the country is the same as that traversed by the old pioneers and their wagons from Delagoa Bay, and well described in "Jock of the Bushveld," a book I would advise any interested readers to look through.

A day was spent at this point before we passed on to Pretorius Kop, which camp is open all the year, being outside the malaria belt and having roads that are passable in wet weather. It is situated amongst fairly high hills, with open country all around. On our way we took a route that led us to the Hippo pool, where we saw eleven hippopotami, including a baby about the size of an ordinary pig, all in the water. Many species of animals are to be seen in this vicinity. On this day we saw hippo, jackals, warthogs, impala, giraffe, waterbuck, zebra, wildebeest and other antelope, baboons and one lion. The lion was stalking a wildebeest, which, however, caught sight of the lion in time and so got away, running only about 60 yards before starting to graze again, the lion walking on. Both animals seemed quite unconcerned.

Next day we left the camp, surrendered our permits at the entrance gate, and made our way home, via Durban, South Coast, Pondoland, and Transkei, the two last being native territories, on to Port St. Johns and East London, where we stayed a few days before returning to Port Elizabeth. The writer would be pleased to give further information to any C. & D. reader.

Trade Notes

Earlier closing.—Eli Lilly & Co., Ltd., inform us that from November 20 their London office (Dean Street, W.1) will close at 5 p.m.

Taxol.—Continental Laboratories, Ltd., Brunel Road, East Acton, London, $W._3$, have altered the packaging of Taxol, which

is now being sent out in a six-colour display outer (containing one dozen bottles) as illustrated.

REXALL ADVERTISING.— United Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham, reproduce on another page two Rexall advertisements which are appearing in daily and weekly newspapers.

Malted Milk Tablets.—Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, London, E.C.2, have now issued Allenburys malted milk in tablet form. The tablets are packed in bottles of 100. A bonus is given on certain orders if placed direct.

Page-Barker's hair lotion.—The Ilex Supply Co., Ltd., Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.I, state that in spite of increases in the costs of raw materials, the price of Page-Barker's hair lotion remains unaltered. The same applies to the bonus offer made in connexion with this well-known proprietary.

Co-operation invited.—F. C. Calvert & Co., Ltd., Gibbon Street, Bradford, Manchester, have inaugurated a scheme for supplying their tooth powder free of charge to the Armed Forces. Details are given elsewhere in this issue and it is announced that a Press advertising campaign is to start on November 28. Chemists are asked to co-operate by displaying an attractive poster and leaflets for the benefit of those who wish to participate in the offer.

Hours of Business.—S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., Aldersgate House, New Barnet, inform us that from November 20 and during the black-out months their hours of business will be from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. with luncheon hour from 1 p.m. to 2 p.m.—Mr. W. J. Edginton, a description of whose reconstructed premises was included in our issue of November 11 (p. 453), states that the work was planned and carried out by the shopfitting department of S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.

Kolynos show case.—The makers of Kolynos dental cream have recently introduced a compact counter stand, attractively designed in yellow and green

with the principal captions picked out in white on a red background. Devised to serve

a dual purpose, sufficient space is provided at the back of the stand for the storage of three sizes

of Kolynos, in the manner shown on the accompanying illustration. These stands will be sent to chemists on application being made to Kolynos, 12 Chenies Street, London, W.C.I.

AMAMI PRODUCTS.—Prichard & Constance (Manfg.), Ltd., 167 High Holborn, London, W.C.I, are calling attention to Amami manicure sets which, while being attractive and useful, are not expensive. Other Amami products which are consistently advertised and are the subject of bonus offers include almond oil hand jelly, shampoos, wave set and brilliantine.

Gordana Hand Cream.—Pulsor (Great Britain), Ltd., 4 Broad Street Place, London, E.C.2, have been appointed distributors of Gordana hand cream in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. This preparation, which is manufactured by British Beautifying Products, Ltd., London, W.I, is supplied in glass jars and tubes and is the subject of national advertising.

LITESOME BELT PRICES AND PROFITS.—Fred Hurtley, Ltd., Keighley, announce that they have been compelled by rising costs in raw materials and manufacture to increase prices of the Litesome supporter. At the same time, both wholesalers and retailers now get full 33\frac{1}{3} per cent. return after paying war insurance charges. Raising profit to this level is of considerable interest to the trade, particularly now that potential Litesome customers have been so greatly increased by those leading a life of unaccustomed activity in the Services, A.R.P., and other branches of defence.

Two CHEMISTS' FRI ENDS LINES.—Matthews Laboratories, Ltd., 10 Hensman's Hill, Clifton, Bristol, 8, have sent us specimens



of their Dygerma germicide and Sterilla tooth paste, a package of each being shown in the accompanying illustration. Dygerma is a new non-poisonous permanently stabilised solution of chloramine. It is stated to be four times more active than Dakin's solution, is faintly alkaline, does not irritate and causes no apparent modification in the healing of aseptic wounds. Dygerma is only slowly inactivated by organic matter. In presence of serum its germicidal power exceeds that of acriflavine. It has notable solvent action on proteins and mucus, and has great penetrative power, acting quickly and in great dilution. This new germicide is claimed to be a safe and powerful personal mustard gas decontaminant. It is issued in 10-0z. bottles and gallon jars. Sterilla is a frothy toothpaste with a pleasing flavour. Information of a free advertising gift scheme for pharmacists can be had from the above address.

Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by the Editor at Bath by Wednesday morning of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Saturday, November 25

British Association of Chemists, Café Royal, Regent Street, London, W.1, at 3 p.m. Annual meeting.

Wednesday, November 29

Harrow Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, Gayton Rooms, Harrow, at 3 p.m. Debate: "Pharmacy in War-time."

Thursday, November 30

 London (Western) Pharmacists' Association and National Association of Women Pharmacists, Stewart's Restaurant, 50 Old Bond Street, W.1, at 9 p.m.
 Joint meeting. Light refreshments 7.30 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Marriages

Silver Wedding

At London on November 7, 1914, George Allan Beattie, M.P.S., formerly of Old Aberdeen, to Helen Grace Davidson. Present address: Braemoray, Newbolt Avenue, Cheam, Surrey.

Deaths

BILLINGTON.—At Rotherham, recently, Mr. Samuel Percy Billington, M.P.S., aged sixty-three. Mr. Billington was formerly in business in Midland Road, but retired about three years ago.

Dobson.—At St. Mary's Hospital, London, W.2, on November 16, Mr. Frank Mortimer Dobson, a director of J. Grossmith & Son, Ltd., Newgate Street, London, E.C. Mr. Dobson had been with the company for thirty-five years. In 1928 he was appointed sales manager and prior to that date had been the chief London representative. Mr. Dobson had many friends in the trade, not only in London, but also in Birmingham and Manchester where he attended the company's stockrooms.

Marks.—At Hove, on November 16, Mr. Herbert B. Marks, aged seventy-eight years. Mr. Marks was connected with the well-known firm Henry Marks & Sons, sponge importers, and was chairman of International Sponge Importers, Ltd., from

1920 to 1937.

Waterhouse.—In the obituary notice of Mr. Fletcher Waterhouse (C. & D., Nov. 4, p. 429) it was stated that he was survived by two sons and a daughter, all of whom are pharmacists. We have since learned that Mr. Waterhouse is also survived by two other daughters, Mrs. Hilda Smith, of Bristol, who was a director of Fletcher Waterhouse, Ltd., chemists, Bradford, and Miss A. E. Waterhouse.

Personalities

Mr. H. H. Thatcher, M.P.S., Walsall, recently gave an address on "Retail Chemists," before the local Rotary Club.
Mr. R. Duncalfe (British Glues and Chemicals, Ltd.), the

newly elected chairman of the Association of British Chemical

Manufacturers, Ltd., has been a member of the council of the Association since 1932.

Mr. A. E. Marlow, M.P.S., Wolverhampton, has been returned as a member of the local town council.

Mr. John Holmes, Ph.C., a representative of Robert Gibson & Sons, Ltd., Manchester, is unable to visit his friends in Northumberland, Durham, and North Yorkshire during the present emergency, but is continuing his calls in the West Riding. Meantime he will welcome any correspondence from his North-eastern friends at his home address, 2 Ashgrove, Menston-in-Wharfedale, near Leeds.



Mr. R. Duncalfe

Mr. Noel C. Bryant, M.P.S., has joined the travelling staff of Thomas Swales, druggists' sundriesman, Leeds, in place of Mr. Howard Swales, who is serving with H.M. Forces. Mr. Bryant will be resident in Sunderland and will cover the North-east ground, Sheffield and Derbyshire.

Insurance Act Dispensing

General Council of Panel Chemists (Scotland)

A meeting of the General Council of Panel Chemists (Scotland) was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on November 8, Mr. F. W. M. Bennett in the chair. It was intimated that Mr. C. A. Buick, Port Glasgow, had been appointed a member of the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee in place of Mr. McConnell who had resigned. The secretary reported that, at the last meeting of the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee, he had been instructed to write to the Department of Health for Scotland suggesting a return to the monthly revision of the Drug Tariff as operated during the last war. A reply had been received agreeing to a monthly revision of the Tariff, but suggesting that the arrangement should operate as from the beginning of November. Appendices would continue to be issued to chemists, but the question would require to be reconsidered from time to time. Arrangements made between the Government and the British Medical Association for a medical service in reception areas for children unaccompanied by parents, said the secretary, made it necessary for him to come to an agreement as to terms for the dispensing of medicines under the scheme. It had been arranged that Panel chemists should dispense prescriptions under National Health Insurance conditions, and a letter had been issued to all such chemists explaining the system by which it was proposed to carry out the scheme. In order to assist the Central Checking Bureau, chemists were asked to keep forms in two bundles, one for N.H.I. and the other for "B.C." (billeted child) prescriptions. The secretary said he had received letters from chemists in certain areas complaining that they had no compensation for postages, cost of containers, etc., under the scheme. In Inverness County an additional fee of 2d. per prescription had been allocated for this purpose, through the efforts of the local chemists. It was reported that throat brushes had been adjudged a reasonable appliance to be allowed.

The chairman said that, at a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee held on October 18, it had been agreed to inform the Department of Health that the Standing Committee felt justified in expecting an increase in remuneration and had been daily waiting for a favourable reply. They realised the difficulties arising from the international situation and did not

wish to embarrass the Department at this time. Out of loyalty they were prepared to advise Panel chemists to carry on at present terms, on the understanding that negotiations would be resumed on cessation of hostilities and upon a promise from the Secretary of State that favourable consideration would be given. A reply had been received from the Department agreeing to this and, after discussion, Mr. John Gilmour, Dunfermline, moved, and Mr. Thomas MacKenzie, Inverness, seconded, that the General Council should support the unanimous recommendation of the Standing Committee. This was carried unanimously. It was agreed that a letter should be sent to the Department of Health informing them of this decision.

The secretary said that, since last meeting, a Central Pharmaceutical War Committee had been appointed in England under the Ministry of Health and they, in Scotland, had been asked to appoint a similar Committee. This had been done by the Executive of the North British Branch. It was afterwards decided to establish local war committees in the five Civil Commissioners' areas, which corresponded to the five Scottish Branch areas, and these committees had now been appointed.

The secretary reported that, since the last meeting, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Weir and himself had been appointed by the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee (Scotland) to act on a joint committee in connexion with the Memorandum on Prescribing. A new edition had now been issued and copies had been supplied to Pharmaceutical Committees and to the Standing Committee.

Lancashire.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee in Preston recently there was a lengthy discussion on whether the drug-testing scheme should be continued during the war. One member stated that the Lancashire Committee were the originators of the scheme, which was subsequently taken up by the Government and became a national scheme. The finance subcommittee had recommended that the Clerk should be asked to obtain the authority of the Ministry of Health to continue the testing scheme, in a limited way, after the close of the current year—to the extent of, say, 50 per cent. of the existing yearly quota. The Clerk said he was informed that Lancashire was the only Committee which had applied for continuance of the scheme. It was decided by a large majority to refer the recommendation back.



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Under the present exceptional conditions it is not possible to follow our usual procedure of sending a series of reminders about subscription renewals, nor continue the posting of copies after the subscription has expired, owing to the necessity of conserving paper supplies. For the same reason we cannot supply back numbers after postings have once ceased.

after postings have once ceased.

We hope therefore that our friends will co-operate by sending renewal instructions and remittance when due, addressed to

The Chemist and Druggist, 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

N.B.—Changes in name or address or any alteration of any kind in the current mailing list must be sent seven days in advance of the issue which they are to affect addressed to

The Chemist and Druggist, The Pitman Press, Bath. Somerset.

Parliamentary News

PRICES OF GOODS BILL

The Prices of Goods Bill received the Royal Assent on November 16.

GLUCOSE FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES

The Minister of Food was asked on November 15 whether he had been able to arrange for a sufficient supply of maize to ensure continuous manufacture of medical glucose, and whether there was hope of a full supply in the future. It was stated in reply that arrangements had been made to allocate supplies of maize to producers of glucose sufficient for them to manufacture two-thirds of their working capacity.

COD LIVER OIL

In the House of Commons on November 15 questions were put to the Minister of Food about supplies of cod liver oil and to the Chancellor of the Exchequer about the duty on Norwegian oil. The questioner (Sir Adrian Baillie) inquired why British suppliers were filling only one-third of the orders for normal requirements at a price that was double that of two months ago. Mr. Lennox-Boyd, for the Minister of Food, replied that deliveries of cod liver oil through the trade had been somewhat reduced with the object of conserving stocks, pending the completion of plans for safeguarding future supplies, but adequate quantities are available to meet all the requirements including children and nursing and expectant mothers who had been evacuated. The rise in prices was less in this country than in others, and was due to increased cost of raw material and reduced turnover. Sir A. Baillie's second question, put to the Chancellor, was whether in view of the impossibility of obtaining adequate supplies of British cod liver oil from Newfoundland and other parts of the Empire, he would consider removing the tax on Norwegian cod liver oil? The reply was that, as at present advised, the Chancellor saw no reason for any change in the import duty on Norwegian oil.

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

VOL. CXXXI

November 25, 1939

NO. 312

CONTENTS

n. on 1

	PAGE		PAG.
A South African Pharmicist	on	Parliamentary News	49
Holiday	486	Personalities	48
Coming Events	488	Pharmaceutical Society of	
Company News	483	Ireland:—	
Correspondence :	1	Council Meeting	48
Letters	501	Pharmaceutical Society of	
Miscellaneous Inquiries	502	Northern Ireland:—	
Deaths	489	Council Meeting	48
Editorial Articles:—		Pituitary Extract in Diabetes	48
Future of Pharmacy—III	491	Report on Dangerous Drugs	49
Our Sea-borne Trade	491	Retrospect	50
Citric Acid Supplies	492	Roots and Rhizomes	49
Imperial and Foreign News	482	Scottish Notes	48
Insurance Act Dispensing	489	Topical Reflections	48
Irish Notes	481	Trade Marks	48
Japanese Chemical Trade	500	Trade Notes	48
Legal Reports	482	Trade Report	49
Marriages	489	U.S.A. Imports of German	
News of the Week	479	Chemicals	50

A THIRD element in retail pharmacy which must engage our attention in our survey of the state of the profession is the co-operative store. Much has been written on the history of the movement and of its effects upon the social life of the working classes. Interesting as that aspect of the question is, it need not occupy our mind for our present purpose. Suffice it to say that it is an essentially British movement, having its home in Britain, and having been brought to its present state of development in this country as in no other. It is a movement which arose from the British character and British character and grit have nurtured it. What is of interest to retail traders is that the movement has attained such a magnitude that, in every branch of trade which it comprises, its organisation is such that it enters the markets in raw materials as a large buyer; indeed, in this respect, it takes front rank in the scale of its purchasing; and, where manufacture of crude material is called for, the co-operative societies are able to undertake it in its numerous factories. The close association of the wholesale and the retail cooperative societies thus represents a vertical organisation embracing the control of raw materials, their manufacture and, finally, their distribution to the ultimate consumer. Such an organisation must of necessity effect economies in production, and, ultimately, reduction in prices to the consumer. Such price reduction is offered to the consumer in the form of a "dividend" payable to the purchasermember. Appropriately, in the mind of the public, the co-operative movement is always associated with the "divi." It would, however, be taking a very partial view of the matter to describe the co-operative movement simply as a trading concern. It expresses the need of working classes for some form of communal action, and arose along with other great movements of a social and political nature. It is democratic in so far as the Boards of Directors are elected by the votes of the members and, apart from its trading functions, it stimulates a sense of co-operation amongst its members by means of lectures, debating societies, outings and other social activities. Such enterprises as these are doubtless strong inducements to purchasers to deal with co-operative stores.

The interest of co-operative societies in pharmacy is of comparatively recent date, but its growth is so rapid that it must cause serious perturbation to individual pharmacists, and it would be foolish in the extreme to ignore the strength of its competition. Nevertheless, the movement, as far as its pharmaceutical activities are concerned, is subject to certain disabilities which make the lot of its competitors somewhat easier. Thus, whilst they may act as "authorised sellers of poisons" they may not use the title "Chemists and Druggists" nor apply the term "Pharmacy" to their places of business. In that respect they are at a disadvantage as compared with company chemists.

If an issue between the Pharmaceutical Society and the Co-operative Societies is settled in favour of the former, it will not be possible for the latter to engage in the sale of drugs and patent medicines in their branches other than their drug departments whilst claiming the benefits of registration as "authorised sellers of poisons." As this question is still *sub judice*, it is not seemly for us to express an opinion as to its justice. Indeed, The Chemist and Druggist has already expressed its views on the question before it was remitted to a commission for examination (C. & D., 1939, I, p. 63). Moreover, our purpose for the time being is not to enter into controversy but to examine, as fairly and simply as may be, the state of pharmacy.

Again, the activities of the P. A. T. A. have very largely rendered nugatory the granting of a dividend on purchases of patent medicines, and thereby have reduced the competition of the co-operative stores against the individual pharmacist.

The growth of the form of trading we have discussed is a factor which is attended by grave difficulties for retail pharmacists, who are urged to maintain the utmost vigilance in the defence of their rights.

Sea-borne Trade in October

The aggregate values of all classes of merchandise shipped from and received into the United Kingdom from all overseas sources during October were, according to the Board of Trade returns, approximately £13 million greater than during the first month of the war. Imports amounted to £61.8 million (£49.9 million in September), while the total value of exports and re-exports was £26.6 million (£25.4 million in September). For the first ten months of this year imports have totalled £717.3 million, compared with £769.5 million during January-October 1938, and exports amounted to f_{402} million and $f_{440.9}$ for the ten months in 1939 and 1938. The effect of the war upon the country's shipping trade has been less than was at first feared. Traders are suffering from the inevitable import and export restrictions, and from the entire cessation of trade with enemy countries, but on the whole the business life of the nation is being well maintained. The importance of increasing exports, particularly of manufactured goods, needs no emphasis. The Departments concerned with control have promised to issue shipment permits wherever circumstances are at all suitable, and the President of the Board of Trade (Mr. Oliver Stanley), in a recent broadcast speech, said "It is not that we want to stop or even reduce our general exports; on the contrary, we want to do everything practicable to maintain or increase them. . . ."

The month's accounts for trade in "Chemicals, etc.," show only the main totals of arrivals and dispatches. Values of the various groups of goods and those of the

sources and destinations of our imports and exports are also omitted. A heavy fall in imports is recorded, with the total at £1,031,136, compared with £1,819,936 in the corresponding month of 1938. For the ten months' period, however, imports were valued at £13 million, against £11 million for the first ten months of 1938. Exports also suffered considerably, the shipments in October amounting to only $f_{1,097,567}$, against $f_{2,345,321}$ in October 1938. The ten months' figures for this year and for 1938 were £18.1 million and £18.4 million respectively. Re-exports in the month under review were negligible, amounting to only £18,150, compared with £63,581 in October 1938. The lengthy list of chemical products of which the export is prohibited no doubt largely accounts for the marked contraction in this trade, for the chief markets continue to be open to exporters. These are, as we have frequently pointed out, the Empire markets, which normally take the major part of shipments of pharmaceutical products. There is, however, one important exception to this generalisation. During 1939, Canada imported medicinal, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations to the value of £1,966,980, of which £1,054,117 represents imports from the United States of America and only £559,974 from the United Kingdom.

Citric Acid Supplies

For the time being the importation of citric acid into this country is prohibited. Imports during the present year suggest that there may be considerable quantities still in the hands either of the actual consumers or of dealers. Whether this is so or not, the demand has been persistent since the latter part of August. This is partly due to the desire on the part of consumers to make sure of having stocks available for their own use, and partly to the fear of rising prices. It is probably inevitable that price increases will take place, and, in fact, some advance has already occurred. As with most other manufactures, increases are attributable to maintenance and repair of machinery, more costly packages, and transport. The primary raw material for citric acid manufactured in this country is now sugar, in one form or another. This commodity is under Government control, and its price has already been raised. The quantity of citric acid manufactured in this country is considerably in excess of the total consumption, and we understand that the makers have undertaken to ensure that consumers do not run short of supplies. During the past two months they have put into force what amounts to a voluntary rationing scheme, and, so far as can be seen at present, users of citric acid need feel no anxiety in regard to their supplies during next twelve months. The policy of the makers will be to keep the prices as near to pre-war as possible, and any advances will be strictly related to increases in costs of production and distribution. Contracts for forward delivery will naturally be invoiced at the price ruling at the time of dispatch.

Report on Dangerous Drugs

HE following extracts are taken from the report, recently issued, made by H. M. Government to the League of Nations on the traffic in opium and dangerous drugs during the year 1938. The report shows that the number of persons known as being addicted to the use of narcotics during the year was 519, of which 134 were members of the medical profession, two were dentists, five were pharmacists and two were veterinary surgeons. The percentages of addiction to various drugs in relation to the total was as follows: Morphine 78·7; diacetylmorphine 13·2; cocaine 6·5; medicinal opium o·4; dihydromorphine o·6; codeine o·6. During the year three members of the medical profession, six pharmacists and one veterinary surgeon were convicted of offences against the Dangerous Drugs Acts.

There were seventeen unregistered veterinary surgeons licensed during the year to be in possession of certain dangerous drugs for use in the treatment of animals. Twenty-nine persons in charge of private dispensaries were licensed to be in possession of one or more of the drugs for the purpose of the medical treatment required by persons attending the dispensary. Three persons were licensed to be in possession of morphine salts in ampoules as part of the equipment of ambulance services maintained by local authorities. Four schools of pharmacy were licensed to be in possession of certain dangerous drugs for the purpose of instruction of the students thereat. Ten persons were licensed to possess various drugs for analytical research work. Thirteen persons were licensed to possess certain drugs for the purpose of manufacturing medicines required in the treatment of animals, and seventeen persons were licensed to possess one or more of the drugs for the purpose of manufacturing patent and special medicines. There were 136 wholesalers licensed to deal in one or more of the drugs, seventeen persons licensed as merchants and twelve persons as brokers in respect of one or more of the drugs. Two wholesale chemists were licensed to supply their own retail shops. Five druggists' sundriesmen were licensed to handle drugs in sealed containers but were not allowed to break bulk. Twelve persons or firms were licensed to manufacture dental anæsthetics. During the year the power of the Secretary of State to deprive a person convicted of irregularities with regard to dangerous drugs of his authority to possess, supply or prescribe the drugs was exercised in five cases.

The following details are taken from the report and its appended tables:—

Imports of raw opium amounted (omitting decimal fractions) to 60,934 lb. (248,850 lb. in 1936; 132,078 lb. in 1935). Exports

totalled 138,826 lb. against 200,893 lb. for 1937 and 119,227 lb. in 1936. Quantity used for the manufacture of morphine (including the morphine converted into other drugs, etc.) 25,892 lb. Consumption, other than for Government purposes, 367 lb.

The total amount of medicinal opium exported was 1,629 lb. against 1,583 lb. in 1937. Consumption, other than for Government purposes, 353 lb.

The amount (in terms of anhydrous morphine) of morphine and morphine salts manufactured during the year was 66,688 lb. The quantity used for conversion into diacetylmorphine was 2,648 lb.; into methylmorphine, 19,537 lb.; into ethylmorphine, 4,643 lb.; into apomorphine, 147 lb. Imports of morphine and its salts and preparations (excluding crude morphine, 9,583 oz.), totalled 1,916 oz. (347 oz. in 1936). The total exports (excluding pulv. cretae cum opio) amounted to 11,918 oz. compared with 11,558 oz. in 1937). Consumption, other than for Government purposes of morphine 13,774 oz.

The amounts of diacetylmorphine manufactured during the year were 3,187 oz. including salts of diacetylmorphine. Imports amounted to 28 oz. while exports amounted to 1,427 oz. as compared with 2,162 oz. in 1937. Consumption of diacetylmorphine, its salts and preparation during 1938, other than for Government purposes, totalled 1,649 oz.

Total amount of coca leaves imported 153,464 lb. (110,821 lb. in 1936). Quantity used in the manufacture of cocaine 142,262 lb. (109,729 lb. in 1936). Quantity exported 969 lb. as compared with 690 lb. in 1937.

The amount of cocaine manufactured during 1938, including salts of cocaine, was 13,249 oz. (13,872 oz. in 1936). Imports of cocaine, its salts and preparations 46 oz. (7 oz. in 1936; 531 oz. in 1935). Exports of cocaine, its salts and preparations, 4,025 oz. Quantity of cocaine purchased in the country for Government purposes 96 oz. Consumption, other than for Government purposes, 8,242 oz.

Exports of Indian hemp totalled 1,058 lb. as compared with 21 lb. in 1937; extract, 996 oz. (678 oz. in 1937); tincture 657 oz. (662 oz. in 1937).

The following figures are given in respect of codeine: Amount manufactured, 25,018 oz. (37,265 oz. in 1936); amount imported, 274 oz. plus 2,386 oz. of crude codeine; amount exported, 13,856 oz. (18,732 oz. in 1937). The amount of ethylmorphine (diouin) manufactured was 3,849 oz. (2,868 oz. in 1936); amount imported 23 oz.; amount exported, 715 oz. as compared with 1,061 oz. in 1937.

Roots and Rhizomes

Comparisons of Structure by Pocket-Lens Photography
By Professor J. Small, D.Sc.

SMOOTH transverse surface of any root or rhizome displays many anatomical or even histological details. These are so useful as characters, especially when studied under a good aplanatic hand-lens, that the accompanying photographs should be of considerable value to students and others. There is, clearly, a need for photographic presentation of such details, since standard books are often either vague or contradictory about certain roots and rhizomes; since photographs of roots are found labelled as rhizomes; since root structure is said to pass "imperceptibly" into rhizome structure; and since about fifty per cent. of the drugs in common use have, in standard books, descriptions which vary in critical details. First, it is necessary to be sure that we are dealing with the correct material, and then to be sure that we understand exactly what has been photographed. The smoothed transverse surface is obtained by means of a razor, and the razor-marks sometimes show clearly where the edge is not quite evenly sharp, or where a little extra pressure has been applied, or where a second cut has been made to complete the smoothing. These razor-marks have been avoided by many repetitions of the preparations in most cases, but in some critical material a second cut has been necessary and no other similar material has been available.

Interpreting the Photographs

In the photographs there are tones: black, white and various shades of grey, according to the reflecting characteristics of the various parts of the cut surfaces. Holes, such as the cavities of vessels or large air-spaces, tend to be black or dark. Similarly any cells or groups of cells which are relatively translucent do not usually reflect the incident light, and thus appear dark in photographs of cut surfaces, whereas they might appear light in photographs of a section, which has many different characteristics. Smoothed surfaces are, however, much easier to prepare than are sections. The translucent tissue may be hard and horny, as bundles of thick-walled fibres or smallcelled parenchyma with no air-spaces and with no starchy contents. The reflecting surfaces, which appear as white or various light shades of grey, include the walls of vessels and tracheids, and any cells with starchy or other white contents. In general, therefore, wood tends to be light in tone, with dark vessel-cavities; bast to be lower in tone: light to dark grey, with dark patches indicating groups of bast fibres; while cork tends to be dark grey to black. Parenchymatous tissue varies in tone according to the development of intercellular air-spaces and cell contents; starchy tissues show white or light grey as a rule. The white bar, in which the indicator figures and letters are placed, is produced by a shadow thrown upon the original prints. This method of indicating is an experiment, designed to avoid the ambiguity of black or white lines leading from references outside the tissues and ending somewhere not clearly shown, owing to the vagaries of half-tone reproduction, in which pale greys tend to merge with white and black tends to merge with dark greys. The writer would be glad to hear of any objections that may be raised to this method of marking photographs such as these, as the suggestions may be enlightening.

Distinguishing between Roots and Rhizomes

It is a general rule that, in primary structures, a central pith occurs in stems, including rhizomes, and that a central core of xylem occurs in roots. In other words, the wood is peripheral in the stem and central in the root. Secondary changes in structure may result in the outer or secondary parts of rhizomes and roots having a similar structure. The original central structure, however, generally remains unchanged, so that even in an old root there is practically always some sort of xylem core in the central position, and even in an old rhizome the central pith either persists or becomes in various ways a central cavity. Certainly a pithed rhizome never acquires, by secondary growth, a solid xylem core; nor does

the original wood core become a simple pith in an old root, as more than one author seems to suggest. Difficulties may occur when a primary root has a parenchymatous core, but these will be dealt with in due course. The two examples illustrated are of liquorice, with pithed rhizomes or stolon and woody core in the root; and gelsemium, with small hollow pith in the rhizome, and woody core, often eccentric, in the root. Gentian, with large pith in the rhizome, and largely parenchymatous core with scattered central vessels in the root; and belladonna, with large hollow pith in the rhizome or rootstock, and mixed woody and parenchymatous core in the root, are described but not illustrated.

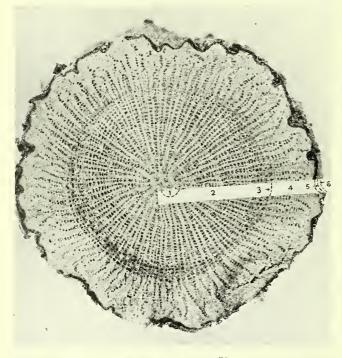
LIQUORICE.—Vessel-cavities and translucent tracheid or fibre groups are all dark, but the tracheid and fibre groups sometimes show light-toned razor-marks, as in Fig. ii (lower right corner) while the holes remain black. In the material, of course, holes are readily distinguished from translucent solid dark parts. The sheath of cells with calcium-oxalate crystals, around the fibre groups in both wood and bast, often show as a light grey irregular ring, distinct from the pale grey of the starchy tissue (see Fig. ii, f^1). The tracheids are always in close association with vessels, while the groups of fibres are quite separate from both tracheids and vessels. The cambium in the root is somewhat irregular and difficult to distinguish in the photograph, but in the material the limits of the yellow wood are more definite, and in the photographs of the rhizome the cambium position is quite distinct as a wavy irregular junction of pale wood and darker bast.

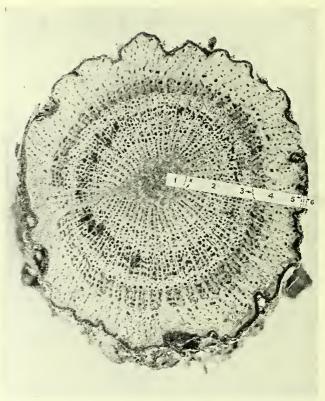
Gelsemium.—Starchy parenchyma and white or pale yellow lignified walls show as light tones; there are no groups of xylem fibres (or of phloem fibres) so the dark spots are all cavities of vessels in the wood, or large tracheids. Pale medullary rays of various lengths are conspicuous and help to indicate the annual growth rings of which the outer limits are marked by almost continuous rings of small pale grey tracheids. Both in root and in rhizome the innermost layers of secondary bast are darker in tone because of their crystalline rather than starchy contents. There is no cortex present in the old root; cork phellogen develops in the pericycle of roots, and so there is seldom or never any cortex on any old root. The centre of the rhizome is occupied by a cruciform cavity, four ridges of peri-medullary phloem which are covered on the surface next the cavity by a white layer, one cell thick, of starchy pith cells (see Fig. viii, m). The ring of scattered sclereids just within the cork of the rhizome is difficult to distinguish, except after treatment of the smoothed surface with phloroglucin solution and hydrochloric acid, when they are readily seen under a pocket lens.

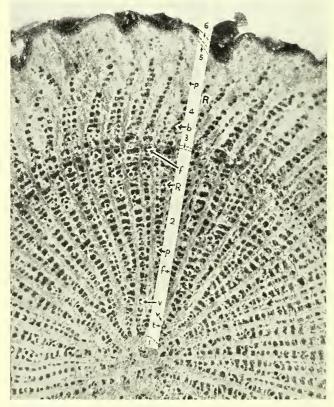
GENTIAN.—In this material the medullary rays are dark in tone, and so are the numerous air-spaces which occur, particularly in the phelloderm, outer bast, and central parenchyma. Starch occurs, but not in sufficient quantity to give a white starchy tissue, and the lighter tones are mainly in the walls of the vessels and in well-lighted surfaces around air-spaces. The small scattered phloem groups in the wood (interxylary phloem) show as small patches of grey-walled cells as in the radiate bast.

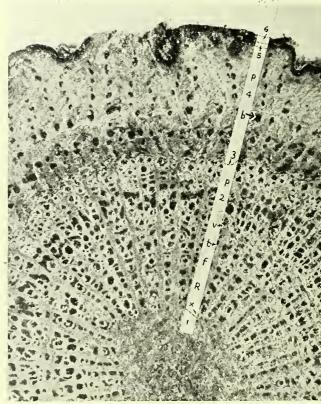
Belladonna.—There is much variation in detail. Starchy parenchyma makes the young root pale except for the non-starchy parts such as phelloderm, cambium, vessel-cavities and occasional crystal idioblasts which show as darker grey cells among the pale grey parenchyma. The old root shows more dark periderm and large vessels more or less in rows in the secondary xylem. A rhizome photographed by the author had little starch in its inner xylem and a central cavity, lined with fungal hyphæ. The markedly radiate secondary wood was yellowish and dense, differing distinctly from the porous, radiate secondary wood of the old root. The transition from this dense, yellow, regularly radiate wood of the rhizome, to the porous, pale grey, irregularly radiate wood of the root is abrupt enough to be photographed on one obliquely cut surface.

ROOT AND RHIZOME STRUCTURE COMPARED





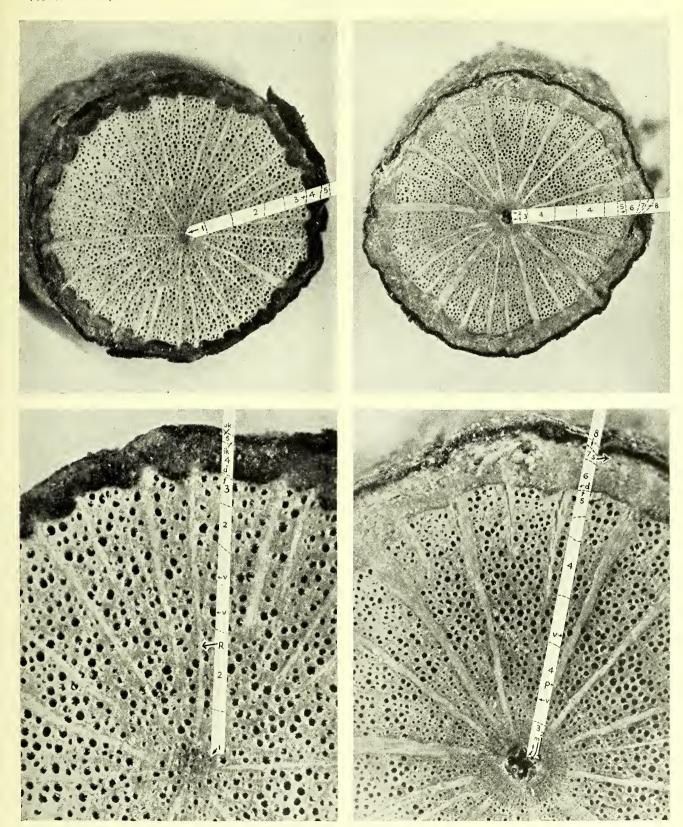




LIQUORICE ROOT.—I,—I, Central primary xylem with vessels and parenchyma; 2, secondary xylem; 3, cambium; 4, secondary phloem; 5, phelloderm; 6, periderm. II.—I to 6 as in I, with vessels (v), tracheids (t), groups of xylem fibres (f), starchy

parenchyma (p), medullary rays (R), groups of bast fibres (b).

LIQUORICE RHIZOME.—III.—1, Central pith; 2, wood, with primary (x) and the rest secondary xylem; 3 to 6 as in I. IV.—1 and 2 as in III; 3 to 6 lettered as in II.



Gelsemium root.—V.—I, Excentric core of primary xylem; 2, secondary xylem with limits of growth rings dotted; 3, cambium; 4, secondary phloem; 5, cork. VI.—I to 5 as in V; with vessels (v), dark crystalline innermost layer of phloem (d), medullary rays (R), inner yellow cork (ik), outer purplish cork (ok).

Gelsemium rhizome.—VII.—1, Central cavity; 2, perimedullary phloem ridges; 3, primary xylem with no large vessels; 4, secondary xylem with limits of growth rings dotted; 5, cambium; 6, secondary phloem; 7, cortex; 8, cork. VIII.—1 to 8 as in VII; with starchy layer of pith cells (m), cortical sclereids (s); other lettering as in VI.

Trade Report

Where possible scales of prices of chemicals are given for bulk down to small quantities. Prices recorded for crude drugs, essential and fixed oils and coal tar products are for fair sized wholesale quantities. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, etc., vary, and selected brands or grades would be at higher values. Notices of changed prices should continue to be sent to 28 Essex Street, London, W.C.2, until further notice. Late prices are given in the Coloured Supplement

28 Essex Street, W.C.2, November 22

ALL markets are fully steady to firm, with values well maintained and a number of further increases recorded. While activity is not nearly so great as it was a month ago, there is still a good volume of business passing. Various developments this week will affect prices. War-risks insurance rates have been halved, though marine insurance rates are being increased, presumably on account of recent sinkings of vessels by enemy mines. The Chemical Workers' Union has given notice to employers of a demand for an increase of 15 per cent. in wages for all grades of workers; it is understood that the matter is now under discussion. In the Pharmaceutical Chemicals markets business is well up to expectations. Price increases noted this week include a sharp advance in Amidopyrine, supplies of which are short. Emetine hydrochloride has had to be again advanced by the makers, on account of further increases in the cost of raw material. Dealers' prices for Phenylethylbarbituric acid are substantially dearer, and spot supplies are limited. There is still no increase in the makers' price for Mercurals, though an advance is overdue to correspond with recent increases in metal prices.

Crude Drugs

The volume of business moving in Crude Drugs is to no little extent limited by the generally low level of stocks in London; there is a definite shortage of commodities drawn from South-east Europe. Business in Agar continues good, particularly for re-export. Curaçao Aloes continues nominal, with no bulk stocks available in London. Most descriptions of Balsams are in short supply. End-of-season prices for Buchu are firm. The shipment market for Japanese Camphor is extremely strong. More business is reported in Cascara sagrada. Although Derris root is in quiet demand, spot supplies are stated to be limited. The recent high prices asked for Ergot attracted no business; they have now been withdrawn on account of the sharp increase in shipment quotations. Matto Grosso Ipecacuanha is firm and again dearer. There is more business in Menthol, and the market is fully steady. Peppers are dearer. The selection of Rhubarr offered on spot is poor. Senega continues a firm market. Carnauba waxes are again dearer. It is understood that the Japanese boat "Terukuni Maru" which was sunk by a German mine on Tuesday was bringing to London quantities of menthol, camphor, peppermint oil, and agar.

Essential Oils

A fair business continues to be transacted in Essential Oils and all price changes recorded are to higher figures. Shipment quotations for a number of oils are on the basis of f.o.b., making forward business difficult. Antse (star) is fully steady on spot. The limited spot supplies of Bergamot are quoted at high figures. Cassia of good quality is in short supply and there is no definite shipment offer. There has been a run on both Sicilian and Java Citrronella in London, and supplies appear to be limited. Prices for Australian Eucalyptus are now a matter of negotiation. Grasse reports still higher prices for Lavender and Lavandin. In the comparative absence of supplies of the Sicilian product, Californian Lemon has been selling well on spot. Prices for Lemongrass are sharply dearer, following substantial business. Shipment quotations for Palmarosa are irregular. Spot supplies of Singapore Patchoull are quoted much dearer. Japanese Peppermint is in good demand at steady rates. Spot Petitgrain is rather dearer and firm. Wormseed is quoted at a slight increase.

Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of the chief Continental and other exchange rates at the opening on Wednesday morning:—

	0		0 .	
Centre	Quoted	Par	November 15	November 22
Amsterdam Berlin Brussels Copenbagen Lisbon Madrid Milan Montreal New York Oslo Paris Prague Stockbolm Warsaw Zuricb	Fls. to f Mks. to f Belgas to f Kr. to f Esc. to f Ptas to f Dols. to f Dols. to f Kr. to f Fr. to f Kr. to f Kr. to f Fr. to f Fr. to f	12·107 20·43 nominal 18·159 110 25·24½ 92·46 4·86¾ nominal 18·159 124·21 164·25 18·150 43·38 22·22115	7·55* 24·45* 20·12 110 38 77½ 4·45* 4·03* 17·60* 176½* 16·80* 17·87*	7.55* 24.32* 20.25 1073 3.7½ 4.45* 4.03* 17.60* 176½* 16.80*

^{*} Rate fixed by Bank of England.

Bank rate, 2 per cent.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

A STEADY business, and in fair volume, is reported, and the general tone is firm. Prices for some products, including amidopyrine and phenyethylbarbituric acid, show further advances, but makers' prices are generally unchanged on the week. Cream of tartar and tartaric acid continue short, and prices for spot supplies are a matter of negotiation.

ACETANILIDE.—Dealers' prices firm, business limited: B.P., leviss., quoted at from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity.

Ammonium ichthiosulphonate.—Imported material is quoted as follows: One cwt. lots, in I-lb. tins, 3s. 9d.; in I4-lb. tins, 3s. per lb., ex store.

AMIDOPYRINE.—Following announcement of much higher prices for further supplies to come forward from the Continent, importers have had to increase their prices. Spot supplies appear to be limited. To come forward, one cwt., 15s. 6d. per lb.; small parcels, if available on spot, 16s. to 17s. per lb., ex store, as to quantity, with powder 2½d. per lb.

ASPIRIN (TABLETS).—Makers' scales of prices are as follows: Under 5,000, 3s. per 1,000 tablets; 5,000, 2s. 10d.; 10,000, 2s. 9d.; 25,000, 2s. 7d.; 50,000, 2s. 6d.; 100,000, 2s. 5d.; 250,000, 2s. 4½d.; 500,000, 2s. 4d.; 1,000,000, 2s. 3d.; 2,000,000, 2s. 2d. per 1,000 tablets. Re-sale clause applies to all bulk sales.

Aspirin.—Makers' prices for powder are as follows:—

In containers of	ı lb.	2 lb.	4 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.
I lb. and under 4 lb 4 lb. and under 7 lb 7 lb. and under I4 lb 14 lb. and under E8 lb. 28 lb. and under I cwt Not less than I cwt	s. d. 3 7 1 2 3 3 5 1 2 1 2 3 3 3 2 2 9 2 2 8	s. d. 3 6 3 5 3 4 3 3 3 2 2 8 2 7 ¹ / ₂ 2 6 ¹ / ₂	s. d. 3 4 ³ / ₄ 3 3 ³ / ₄ 3 1 ³ / ₄ 2 7 ³ / ₄ 2 7 ⁴ / ₄ 2 6 ⁴ / ₄	s. d. 3 34 3 24 3 14 2 74 2 64 2 54	s. d. 	s. d.

* 8 \times 14 lb. and upwards in one delivery, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. less.

Quotations and sales subject to an undertaking on the part of the buyer not to re-sell any quantity at prices or terms below the scale for such quantity current at the time the re-sale is made, and if he converts the aspirin into tablets, not to sell any quantity of tablets at prices or terms below the scale for such quantity current at the time when he sells the tablets.

Atropine sulphate.—Makers' prices are quoted from about 11s. 9d. to 12s. 6d. per oz., as to quantity.

Benzoic acid (B.P.).—Makers report that their prices range from is. 10½d. per lb. for bulk quantities up to 2s. 3d. per lb. for small parcels.

BISMUTH IODIDE.—Makers' price is firm at 37s. 6d. per oz., carriage paid.

BISMUTH SALTS.—Makers' prices for the following are unchanged from the recent advance, as follows:—

		Less than 4 lb.	4 lb.	8 lb.	28 lb.	ı cwt.
Carbonate, B P. Citrate, B.P.C. Nitrate, cryst. Oxide, B.P.C. Oxycbloride, B.P. Salicylate, B.P. Subgallate, B.P.C. Submitrate, B.P.C.	 	s. d. 10 10 13 0 7 4 14 5 13 11 10 9 10 6 9 4	s. d. 10 4 12 6 6 10 13 11 13 5 10 3 10 0 8 10	s. d. 9 7 11 9 6 1 13 2 12 8 9 6 9 3 8 1	s. d. 8 3 10 1 5 4 11 3 10 10 8 3 7 11 7 0	s. d. 8 0 9 10 5 1 11 0 10 7 8 0 7 8 6 9

Rebate of threepence per lb. allowed on sales of not less than 2 cwt. (either for prompt delivery or on contract) provided delivery is completed within three months. Contracts subject to rise-and-fall clause.

Borax (B.P.).—Makers' prices are steady: Crystals, £27; powder, £27 10s.; extra fine powder, £28 10s. per ton, net, in 1-cwt. bags, carriage paid in Great Britain in 1-ton minimum lots.

Boric acid (B.P.).—Makers' prices continue unchanged and steady: Crystals, ℓ_4 ; powder, ℓ_4 ; extra fine powder, ℓ_4 4 per ton, net, in 1-cwt. bags, carriage paid in Great Britain in 1-ton minimum lots.

Bromides —Makers' scales of prices are unchanged and firm. The scales are as follows:—Potassium (B.P.), not less than 5 cwt., 2s 2d.; 1 cwt., 2s. 3d.; 28 lb., 2s. 0½d. per lb. Sodium, B.P., not less than 5 cwt., 2s. 4½d.; 1 cwt., 2s. 5½d.; 28 lb., 3s. per lb. Amonium, B.P.C., not less than 5 cwt., 2s. 5½d.; 1 cwt., 2s. 6½d.; 28 lb., 3s. 1d. per lb. Net. Rise-and-fall and re-sale clauses apply. Without engagement. Special prices for larger quantities. 28-lb. parcels and 1-cwt. cases or kegs free.

CAFFEINE. - Prices for material to come forward are now quoted in Dutch florins as follows: Pure, two cwt., 3:58; one cwt., 3:68 per lb. Sodio-salicylate, two cwt., 2:87; one cwt., 2:90, f.o.b. Amsterdam, in bulk packages only. Small parcels of Pure on spot are firm at 16s. to 16s. 6d. per lb., ex store.

CALCIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE.—Makers' prices for bulk quantities are nominal, output being reserved for former consumer customers. Dealers' prices for any imported material would be in the region of 7s. and upwards per lb., ex store.

CITRATES.—Makers' scales of prices for Potassium, B.P., are as

QUANTITY		In containers of							
		ı lb.	2 lb.	4 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.		
Less than 4 lb		s. d. 2 944 2 844 2 744 2 644 2 54	s. d. 2 81 2 71 2 61 2 51 2 41	s. d. 2 7 2 6 2 5 2 4	s. d. 2 5½ 2 4½ 2 3½	s. d. 2 4\frac{1}{2} 2 3\frac{1}{4}	s. d. — — — 2 2 ³ / ₄		

28-lb. tins charged 2s. each. Sodium. B.P., one penny per lb. less and Iron and Ammonium, threepence per lb. more than the above prices.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. CRYSTALS).—Makers report that there is no change in their nominal quotation of is. 14d. per lb., less 5 per cent. Supplies in dealers' hands not already sold under contracts appear to be limited; imports are prohibited.

CREAM OF TARTAR (B.P.).—The market is short of supplies. Makers are unable to sell any quantity except perhaps to regular consumer customers, and their price is nominal at 102s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent. Dealers also appear to have little material to offer; their prices are not quoted and are a matter for negotiation, but indicated at about 150s. per cwt., ex store.

CREOSOTE (B.P.).—Dealers' prices are firm at the recent advance and range from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10½d. per lb., as to quantity.

EMETINE HYDROCHLORIDE.—Owing to further increases in cost of raw material, makers have increased prices and are now quoting 70s. to 74s. per oz., according to quantity.

EPHEDRINE.—There has been a steady inquiry for Hydrochloride, B.P., and makers have been accepting contracts at from about 15s. per oz., with smaller quantities for prompt delivery at from 16s. 6d. to 18s. per oz., ex stock. Imported material is quoted at up to 21s. 6d. per oz.

HEXAMINE.—Values steady, fair demand, with free-running crystals quoted at from 1s. 9d. to 2s. per lb., ex store, as to quantity. Powder at cheaper prices.

Mercurials.—Makers' prices continue unchanged at the moment; no account has yet been taken of the last two advances in metal prices.

MERCURY IODIDES.—Makers' prices, which are not controlled, are as follows: Red, less than 7 lb., 13s. 7d.; not less than 7 lb., 13s. 3d.; not less than 14 lb., 12s. 9d. per lb. Green, less than 7 lb., 14s. 10d.; not less than 7 lb., 14s. fod.; not less than 14 lb., 14s. per lb. Yellow, less than 7 lb., 16s. 1d.; not less than 7 lb., 15s. 9d.; not less than 14 lb., 15s. 2d per lb. pet carriage paid 14 lb., 15s. 3d. per lb., net, carriage paid.

Phenacetin.—Makers advise that their scale of prices is from 3s. 4½d. to 3s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., as to quantity. Dealers' prices for spot parcels are dearer at about 3s. 9d. to 4s. per lb., and the higher prices have, it is reported, been obtained, owing to the limited supplies available.

Phenolphthalein.—Makers' prices continue firm at the recent advance. Less than 7 lb., 3s. 8d.; 7 lb., 3s. 7d.; 14 lb., 3s. 6d.; 28 lb., 3s. 5d.; one cwt., 3s. 4d. per lb.

PHENYLETHYLBARBITURIC ACID (B.P.).—A further substantial increase in the lowest quotations is recorded, and quantities to come forward would now cost fully 22s. 6d. to 25s. per lb., landed. Spot supplies are limited, and holders' prices vary from about 27s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. per lb. ex store. The position at the hitherto cheap Continental source is reported to be firm, and further increases are possible.

Photographic chemicals.—Makers' prices for the following products have been advanced: Sodium hyposulphite.—5 cwt., 19s.; I cwt., 21s. 6d.; 56 lb. for 12s. 6d.; 28 lb. for 6s. 6d. Sodium carbon-ate, recryst.—5 cwt., 13s. 9d.; I cwt., 17s.; 56 lb. for 12s. 6d.; 28 lb. for 6s. 6d. Alum (Photographic Quality).—I cwt., 23s. 28 lb. for 6s. 6d.; Glycin.—7 lb., 13s. 6d.; 1-lb. bottles, 14s. 6d. Potassium ferricyanide, 14 lb., 2s. 9d.; 7 lb., 3s.; I lb., 3s. 3d. per lb. Other prices are as follows: Amidol, I cwt., 8s. 6d.; 56 lb., 8s. 9d.;

28 lb., 9s. per lb. net; 14 lb., 9s. 9d.; 7 lb., 10s. 6d.; less than 3 lb., 12s. 6d. per lb., 2½ per cent. monthly account. Bulk parcels and tins free. 1-lb. bottles, 6d. extra. Chlorquinol.—1-lb. bottles, 21s. per lb. Hydroquinor.—Makers' prices underwent an advance as from October 2: 1 cwt., 5s. 10½d.; 56 lb., 6s. 1d.; 28 lb., 6s. 4d. per lb., net. 14 lb., 6s. 9d.; 7 lb., 7s.; less than 3 lb., 7s. 6d. per lb., less 2½ per cent. monthly account. Trade prices in bottles: 1-lb. bottles, 8s. each; 8-oz. bottles, 4s. 3d. each; 4-oz. bottles, 2s. 6d. each; 1-oz. bottles, 1s. each, with retail selling price 50 per cent. additional. Gold chlorate.—15-grain tubes, 45s. per doz. Magnesium powder.—10s. per lb. Paramidophenol hydrochloride.—8s. 6d. per lb., bottles free-Potassium metabisulphite.—Makers' prices are: One cwt., 1s. 3d.; 28 lb., 1s. 6d.; 14 lb., 1s. 7d.; 7 lb., 1s. 9d.; 1 lb., 2s.; 16-oz. bottles, 2s. 6d.; 8 oz. bottles, 1s. 6d. each; 4 oz. bottles, 1s. each; 1-oz. bottles. 8d. each. Pyrogallic acid, cryst.—Makers' prices are: 1 cwt. and over, 9s.; 56 lb., 9s. 3d.; 28 lb., 9s. 6d.; 14 lb., 1os. 6d.; 7 lb., 11s.; less than 7 lb., 11s. 6d. per lb. Bulk tins free. 1-lb. tins, 4d. extra and 1-lb. bottles, 6d. extra. Pyrogallic acid, resub.—Makers' prices are: 1 lb., 15s.; 8 oz., 8s. 3d.; 4 oz., 4s. 9d. each; 1 oz., 22s. per doz. oz. Sodium sulphide (pure).—7 lb., 1s. 9d.; 1 lb., 2s. per lb., bottles and jars free. Sodium sulphite, recryst.—One cwt., 21s. 6d. per cwt., 14 lb., 11s.; 7 lb., 11s., 9d.; 3 lb., 12s. 6d.; less than 3 lb., 13s. per lb., less 2½ per cent. monthly account. Bulk parcels and tins free. 1-lb. bottles, 6d. extra.

Potassium permanganate.—Makers' prices continue at the recent advances. R B. quality in conduction and the control advances.

Potassium permanganate.—Makers' prices continue at the recent advances: B.P. quality in one delivery: 1 cwt., 1s. 1½d.; 3 cwt., 1s. 1d.; 5 cwt., 1s. 0½d.; 1 ton, 1s. 0½d.; in 1-cwt. drums. 5 cwt., 1s. 0½d.; 1 ton, 1s. 0½d. per lb.; in 5-cwt. drums. Technical quality: 1 cwt., 124s. 3d.; 3 cwt., 119s. 9d.; 5 cwt., 117s. 3d.; 1 ton, 114s. 9d. per cwt. in 1-cwt. drums. 5 cwt., 114s. 9d.; 1 ton, 112s. 3d. per cwt. in 5-cwt. drums. Net, delivered nearest railway station in Great Britain drums free. Britain, drums free.

QUININE SALTS.—Prices for these salts are firm at the advance recently recorded: SULPHATE, 104-90 Dutch florins; HYDROCHLORIDE, 131-25; BIHYDROCHLORIDE, 143-75; ETHYL CARBONATE, 134-50 per 100 oz., f.o.b. Holland. 100-oz. tins free; smaller packages extra. At these figures it is estimated that the cost in sterling of Sulphate would be close up to 3s. per oz., landed.

RESORGIN.—The market is firm, with dealers' quotations at from 6s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 7s. per lb., as to quantity.

SACCHARIN.—The duty-paid Convention price for 550 material is firm at the recent advance to 98s. 4d. per lb.

Santonin.—Convention prices continue to be quoted at the recent increase. The scale is as follows: 15 kilo and over, £35 10s.; not less than 10 kilo, £36 5s.; not less than 5 kilo, £37; less than 5 kilo, £38 per kilo, delivered free in the U.K., 1-kilo tins free. Quotations for spot parcels are in the region of £37 to £38 per kilo.

Sodium benzoate (B.P.).—Makers' prices are notified as ranging from is. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. for bulk quantities to 2s. per lb. for small parcels.

STRYCHNINE SALTS .- Makers' prices are as follows:-

		Under 100 oz.	100-500 oz.	Over 500 oz.
TT 1 1 /4 -	der	 s. d. 1 11 2 1 2 0 2 1 1 6 1 9 3 8 1 9 1 5 2 4 1 7 1 3	s. d. 1 112 1 102 1 102 1 142 1 72 3 64 1 72 2 22 1 52 1 52	s. d. 1 9 1 11 1 10 1 11 1 4 1 7 3 6 1 7 1 3 2 2 1 5

Terms net 30 days, 25-oz. tins free. Smaller packages charged extra, 1-oz, bottles 2d. extra. Delivered home market or f.o.b. export, war risks insurance for buyer's account. For export: Discount 1 per cent. cash in 10 days. Cases free. Buyers held covered against price reduction

cash in 10 days. Cases free. Buyers held covered against price reduction for ten days after arrival of steamer at port of destination. No contracts. Tannic acid (B.P. Leviss.).—Only a limited supply is reported to be available on spot; prices are firm and tend to advance. Any small lots on the market would be at from 6s. 9d. upwards per lb., ex store. Tartaric acid (B.P. cryst.).—Values for any spot supplies are nominal, and a matter for negotiation. Makers' price is quoted nominal at 1s. 2½d. per lb., less 5 per cent., with limited quantities available to consumer customers only.

THEOBROMINE.—Continental material is now quoted in Dutch florins, as follows: Pure: two cwt., 4.05; one cwt., 4.15 per lb. Citrate: two cwt., 2.73; one cwt., 2.77 per lb. f.o.b. Amsterdam. Any spot material available would be about 15s. 6d. to 16s. per lb., ex store.

Vanillin.—Steady demand, market firm. Convention prices: Ex clove oil or guaiacol, five cwt., 13s.; one cwt., 13s. $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; 56 lb., 13s. 3d.; less than 56 lb., 13s. 6d. per lb., carriage paid in the United Kingdom.

Crude Drugs, etc.

Values of a number of products are becoming nominal, owing to lack of bulk supplies. Business has been fair, and values are generally firm. Ergot is quoted dearer forward and spot offers have been withdrawn.

AGAR.—A steady dcmand has been met with on the London market, a good share of the business being for re-export orders. Spot, Kobe No. 1, 8s., Kobe No. 2, 7s. 7\frac{1}{2}\text{d.}; Volkohama No. 1, 7s. 6d. per lb., ex store. The price of Kobe No. 1, in bond (for re-export trade) is 7s. 6d. per lb. No shipment offers of Kobe No. 1 are forthcoming, and all stocks are reported cleared. Kobe No. 2 is offered at 6s. 3d., c.i.f., November shipment. Shippers' prices for new-crop are as follows: Kobe No. 1, 5s. 9d. to 6s., as to shipper; Kobe No. 2, February—March, 5s. 7d. Yokohama No. 1, March—April, 5s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

ALKANET ROOT.—Dealers are quoting small parcels on spot at about 65s. per cwt., ex store.

ALOES.—The London market is bare of offers of bulk quantities of Curaçao, and values are nominal. Any odd cases to be had would be worth fully 275s. to 300s. per cwt., ex store. There are no shipment offers, and inquiries have not been answered. Cape is in good supply and quoted from 55s. to 60s. per cwt., ex store.

Antimony.—English regulus is quoted at £95. Continental regulus, £85 to £87 ros. per ton, duty paid.

BALSAMS.—Market is firm as quoted, and some descriptions continue in short supply: *Tolu*, now at 4s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., ex store; shipment, 4s. 3d., c.i.f.; *Canada*, in short supply, 4s. 6d.; shipment nominal; *Copaiba*, nominal; *Peru*, firm; good quality quoted at up to 9s. per lb., duty paid, ex store.

Belladonna.—No quotations for good quantities of leaves or root on spot, owing to lack of supplies.

Buchu.—The spot market has not been particularly active, but prices are keeping well up to the recently advanced rates of 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per lb., as to quality and quantity. No prices are being quoted yet for new-crop for shipment. Ovals have sold on the spot at up to 2s. 8d. per lb., ex store.

Camphor.—Japanese shippers have cabled that large orders have been received from India and America and supplies have had to be rationed. Prices are firm, but no further increase has been made. BB brand, if available, is at £13 per 100 lb., c.i.f.: Spot: tablets, 4s. 2d.; slabs, 3s. 10d. and powder 3s. 11d. per lb., ex store. Shipment, tablets; 3s. 5d.; powder, 3s. 2½d.; slabs, 3s. 2d. per lb., c.i.f., for December shipment. English refined, firm as quoted. Flowers, one cwt., 4s. 1d.; 28 lb., 4s. 2d.; small lots, 4s. 3d. per lb. Transparent tablets, 4-0z., 8-0z., and 16-0z., 4s. 4d.; 1-0z. and 2-0z., 4s. 5d.; ½-0z., ½-0z., and 4-0z., 4s. 6d. per lb.

Cardamoms.—Not much business; market steady. Spot: Ceylon-bleached, scarce; bold, if available, 5s.; medium pale, 3s. 9d. to 4s.; small, 3s. 6d.; Bombay seed, 4s. 6d. per lb. Mangalore seed, 4s. 3d.; Aleppy greens, about 4s. 3d. per lb., ex store. Shipment, about 2s. 6d., c if

Cascara Sagrada.—Fair inquiry has been experienced on spot-mostly for matured root. Sellers have had no difficulty in obtaining roos. per cwt., ex store. Shipment offers continue to vary from 82s. 6d. to 87s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f., in minimum car-load lots.

CASCARILLA.—The spot value is rather firmer, with ordinary quantities at up to is. 6d.; bulk lots might be at is. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., ex store.

Cassia Lignea.—Spot is quoted at 45s. for whole and 43s. per cwt., c.i.f., for broken.

CLOVES.—Market is quoted dearer and firm. Zanzibar, spot, 1s. 3d. per lb. Shipment, Deccmber-January, 8%d., c.i.f. Madagascar, 1s. 2d. per lb., in bond; shipment, December-January, 8%d. per lb., c.i.f.

COCONUT (DESICCATED).—Market is steady. Spot: fine, 40s.; medium, 41s. per cwt.; shipment, prompt, 32s. per cwt., c.i.f.

Cod Liver Oil.—Strong conditions are reported from the source. Spot inquiry is active, but supplies are limited: Finest Lofoten steam-refined non-freezing medicinal oil 10s. 6d. to 11s. per gallon, as to quantity, duty paid, delivered in U.K.

Colchicum Root.—Dealers are offering limited spot supplies at 75s. to 77s. 6d. per cwt., ex storc.

COLOCYNTH PULP.—Values steady, business unimportant; quoted at from 1s. 9d. to 2s. per lb., ex store.

Derris root.—Business has been slow; spot supplies seem to be restricted. Some root testing about 18 per cent. ether extract quoted at 7d. to 7\frac{1}{4}d. per lb., ex store.

DIGITALIS LEAVES.—Goods to arrive shortly are quoted at about 1205. per cwt., landed.

Ergot.—Recent arrivals of limited quantities of Portuguese attracted no buyers at 15s. per lb., ex store; the offers have now been withdrawn following news from the source that the shipment price is dearer and firm at 40s. per kilo, c.i.f. Any Polish on spot (at most only a few bags), would be at from 11s. 6d. to 12s. per lb., ex store.

Ginger.—West African is quoted on spot at 28s. 6d.; shipment, November–December, 24s. per cwt., c.i.f. Jamaican, spot, small medium, 55s.; bold, in barrels, from 85s. per cwt.

Gum acacia.—Market is fully steady, with more inquiry. Kordofan cleaned sorts, spot, 76s.; shipment, from 65s. per cwt., c.i.f.

Honey.—Business has been lacking during the past week, and it is difficult to define spot values for Jamaican in the circumstances. Holders' present ideas of values are indicated at 90s. to 95s. per cwt., as to grade.

Hydrastis.—Market is firm as quoted, with but small spot stocks. Good-test root, from 21s.; U.S.P., 20s. per lb., ex store; shipment, about 18s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f., with few offers.

IPECACUANHA.—Good-test Matto Grosso on spot is held firmly at from 15s. 6d. upward per lb., ex store. Some parcels of Minas due to arrive next month are indicated at 12s. to 13s. per lb., as to test. A limited quantity of Bahia is also available in London at 12s. 6d. to 13s. per lb., ex store. Minas is quoted for shipment at 11s. 3d. to 11s. 9d. per lb., f.o.b. Brazilian port.

JUNIPER BERRIES.—Dealers are offering spot parcels at about 40s. per cwt., ex storc.

LAVENDER FLOWERS.—New-crop flowers are quoted firmly at 140s. per cwt., ex store.

Lobelia Herb.—A little more business moving, with spot available at about 9½d. to iod. per lb., as to quantity.

Menthol.—The demand for all descriptions during the past week has been active, and prices are fully maintained on a firm market. Japanese, K/S brands, spot, 18s. paid. Only a limited quantity is offered for November-December shipment, at 16s. 6d., c.i.f. Chinese, spot, from 17s. to 17s. 3d. per lb.; goods afloat are offered at 13s. 6d., c.i.f.; shipment offers are for December-January only, with 12s. per lb., c.i.f., quoted. French material is quoted steady on spot at about 15s. per lb., landed and duty paid.

Mercury.—First-hand quotations continue at the advance recently recorded. Ex warehouse, London, 110 dollars; f.o.b. Spanish or Italian port, 105 dollars. It is understood that the proposed change in location of world sales office (see C_* & D_* , November 18, p. 470) has not yet been definitely carried through.

Nutmegs.—West Indian, spot, 80's, 1s. 1d.; 95's, 10½d.; wormy and broken, 7½d. per lb. Eastern browns, 65's, 1s. 8d.; 80's, 1s. 7d. per lb., ex store.

Orange peel.—Some bitter quarters are to be had at is. 4d., with thin-cut at is. 9d. per lb., ex store.

Orris root.—Some fair Florentine root is quoted at in the region of 60s. per cwt., ex store.

Pepper.—Market is firm at the advance. Lampong, in bond, 4d. paid; afloat, 3\frac{1}{4}d. paid; Tellicherry and Aleppy, shipment, November—December, 39s., c.i.f.; White Muntok, 6\frac{1}{2}d. duty paid; 6\frac{1}{4}d. in bond; afloat, 4\frac{3}{4}d. per lb., c.i.f. An Order issued by the Import Licensing Department of the Board of Trade, which came into operation on November 20, prohibits importation of pepper except under licence. An open general import licence has been granted in respect of pepper from Empire countries. Goods dispatched prior to November 20 will not require a licence.

PIMENTO.—Market is quoted at a further advance and is firm. Spot, 10d. per lb.; shipment, November, 75s.; November-December, 74s. per cwt., c.i.f.

Rhubarb.—There is a parcel of Continental quality Rough-round, slightly wormy, available for which 3s. 9d. to 4s. per lb. is asked. One or two lots of good quality Rough-round are reported to be afloat for this market at bottom prices of 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. No Shensi or Canton is to be had on spot and there are no shipment offers this week of any description.

Rubber.—Market is fully steady as quoted, business moderate-Standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot, II₁₆d.; December, II₁₀d.; January-March, II₈d.; April-June, IO₁₆d. per lb.

Saffron.—Small supplies of genuine finest Valencia are now available; the price is firm at 170s. per lb., ex store.

Senega.—Firm conditions continue in this market with up to 5s. per lb., ex store, reported paid. One shipment offer only noted at 4s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

Shellac.—At the advance, the spot market is firm: Spot, standard TN orange, 63s. 6d. to 66s. 6d. for arrival, TN, 78s. per cwt., c.i.f., nominal.

Stramonium leaves.—Any small parcels available would be at about 60s. per cwt., landed.

Tonka Beans.—Spot supplies of fair frosted Para beans are quoted at from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity and holder. One lot of Angostura is valued at 9s. per lb., ex store.

Tragacanth.—Market continues firm, with supplies short. Finest selected white ribbon, from £90; No. 1, white, £77 10s. to £80; No. 2, white, £65 to £70; No. 3, white, £55 to £57 10s.; pale leaf, £35; amber leaf, £25; red leaf, from £16 10s.; woody and hoggy, from £16 16s. All prices are per cwt., ex store, London.

Valerian root.—Dealers report small stocks on spot at a price in the region of 75s. per cwt., ex storc.

Waxes.—Bees': With but small supplies available, values are firm: Spot, from 156s. upwards; in bond, 150s.; shipment, Dar-es-Salaam, 160s. per cwt., c.i.f. Carnauba: Quotations are again sharply dearer: Fatty grey, 280s.; chalky grey, 260s. nominal, per cwt., ex store. Shipment: February—March, fatty grey, 230s., c.i.f.; Primeira shipment, February—March, 350s. per cwt., c.i.f., nominal.

Essential and Expressed Oils, etc.

A fair trade on rather restricted lines is reported, the general tone of which is fully steady. Shipment prices, where quoted, are indefinite and, assessed on a c.i.f. basis, they would cost more than current spot quotations. Anise (Star) steady on spot. Good inquiry for Citronella. Australian eucalyptus continues to advance. Lavender is again dearer and a strong market. Good spot business in Californian lemon. Lemongrass is sharply dearer. More demand for Japanesc peppermint.

ALMOND.—A fair trade reported. British-made expressed oil in one cwt. lots at from 3s. 6d., with small quantities up to 4s. per lb. Dealers' prices range from 3s. 6d. to 4s. upwards. French, genuinc bitter, 1os. 6d. per lb., ex store.

ANISE (STAR).—Spot values for good quality oil are keeping steady, and supplies are only moderate. Shipment quotations continue rather easier. Spot, tins in cases, 4s. 9d.; leads, if available. 5s. per lb., ex store. Shipment, December–January, tins in cases, 3s. 5d.; drums, if available, 3s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.

Avocado Pear.—Importers' prices for small spot parcels are unchanged at about 52s. 6d. per gallon, ex store.

BAY.—A quiet trade in small quantities; dealers' prices steady, with spot values at 5s. 3d. to 6s. per lb., as to quantity, ex store.

Bergamot.—As mentioned last week the source has no last-season's oil to offer and is not yet quoting the product of the present season. A limited supply of genuine oil is reported to be available on spot, for which holders are asking 23s. to 23s. 6d. per lb., ex store, as to quantity. Shipment offers of new-crop oil are expected in the course of the next two or three weeks.

CARAWAY.—Dutch oil is quoted much dearer, rectified costing 15s. per lb., landed and duty paid.

CASSIA.—The spot market is rather firmer owing to the shortage of supplies of good-quality oil, which is quoted at about 4s. rold. to 5s. per lb. Slightly inferior oil is available in the region of 4s. to 4s. 3d. per lb., ex store. Dealers report they are unable to get any shipment offers.

CITRONELLA.—Quite a fair business on spot in Ceylon oil and prices are rather dearer. Java oil is fully steady. Spot supplies of both oils seem to be getting low. Ceylon, spot, drums, 2s. 6d.; smaller quantities, up to 2s. 10½d. per lb.; shipment, drums, about 2s. per lb., c.i.f. Java, spot, drums, 2s. 9d.; smaller quantities, up to 3s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, firm at 2s. per lb., c.i.f. It is reported to be prohibited now to ship Java oil in drums, and that tins in cases are being used.

CLOVE.—Some inquiry, market steady for all descriptions: Madagascar, spot, drums, 4s. 6d. per lb.; smaller parcels, up to 5s.; English distilled, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. per lb., as to quantity.

COCONUT.—Deodorised refined oil is steady at the controlled price of £25 7s. 6d. per ton, ex works.

EUCALYPTUS.—Values in the London market continue to advance, but are becoming secondary in importance to the question of securing supplies. It is reported that up to 3s. 3d. per lb. has been paid for 70 to 75 per cent. oil and that up to 3s. 6d. would now be required for a limited quantity. There are no bulk supplies available. Owing to scarcity the price of the higher grade oils is nominal. The source makes only occasional offers of limited quantities for shipment, for February–March dispatch, and indicates prices of from 2s. o½d. to 2s. 2d. per lb., c.i.f., for 70 to 75 per cent. oil.

JUNIPER BERRY.—Not much business, market steady. Cheap grades of oil in short supply; spot offers range from 7s. 6d. to 8s. per lb., ex store.

Grape fruit.—Quite a good spot business reported, with Florida oil now in short supply and quoted firmly at from 10s. 9d. to 11s. 9d. per lb., ex store, as to quantity.

LAVENDER.—The advance in prices continues. The source reports that, owing to the war, only part of the crop was gathered, while the demand is heavier than usual. It is stated that up to 350 francs per kilo has been paid in Grasse for the finest 38 to 40 per cent. oil and up to the equivalent of 10s. to 10s. 6d. for LAVANDIN. It is understood that practically all stocks of good oil have now been sold at the source. On spot, dealers would want fully 18s. to 19s. per lb. for a good standard-quality oil, and it is fully expected that prices will shortly reach 20s. per lb., ex store.

Lemon.—There is little interest in the spot market (as usual at this time of the year). Small lots of genuine B.P. standard oil would cost about 18s. 6d. per lb., ex store, and blended oils are at cheaper prices. Shippers have practically no old-crop oil to offer and state there will be no bulk carry-over this season. An indication of current values at the source is given at 14s. 4½d., f.o.b. Italian port. So far there are no offers of new-crop oil, but good prices are anticipated. Californian oil, cold-pressed, quoted in sterling at 13s. 6d. at wharf; distilled, regular ouality, 7s. 11d. per lb., at wharf, with a good demand reported.

Lemongrass.—Again dearer on spot, supplies short; now 3s. 9d. to 3s. Iod.; shipment, little offered, 3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d., c.i.f.

Lime.—Business of small account. West Indian distilled oil quoted at about 17s. to 17s. 6d. per lb., ex store.

NUTMEG.—Firm as quoted, business quiet: 9s. 9d. to 10s. per lb., as to quantity; there are no shipment offers from either source.

OLIVE.—The agreed price paid by importers for edible-quality in bulk quantities in drums is unchanged. Ordinary qualities, re-packed, in tins, would cost about 10s. to 10s. 6d. per gallon.

Orange.—Little interest has been shown this week in new-crop French Guinea oil offered for shipment at about 3s. 4½d. per lb., in drums, c.i.f. Shippers' quotations vary. The spot market is dull, with original packages at about 5s. 6d., and re-packed in tins at up to 6s. per lb., ex store. Californian oil is now quoted in sterling at 3s. 10½d. per lb., in small drums, ex store, duty paid, with limited supplies available.

Palmarosa.—Spot prices are irregular; there may be a seller under 12s. per lb.; ideas of shipment costs also vary considerably, and range from 9s. 10½d. to 11s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f., but it is doubtful if orders would be booked at the lower figure.

PATCHOULI.—Any lots of good quality Singapore on spot are now valued at up to 25s. per lb., ex store. No shipment offers. Seychelles, in small supply, 17s. upwards per lb., ex store.

Peppermint.—Quite a good spot business is recorded, and prices are fully steady as quoted. Japanese, spot, 7s. 3d. per lb. Shippers quote November—December in limited quantities at 6s. 9d. to 7s. per lb., c.i.f., with re-sellers at slightly less. Chinese is scarce on spot, following good business; some oil from this source, near afloat, is offering at 6s. per lb., landed. Chinese shippers quote November—December at 4s. 8d. per lb., c.i.f. Good business is also reported in American natural oil, and prices are firm at the source at 3 dollars per lb. for the best brands, in tins in cases, c.i.f. London; the cheapest quotations are at 2 dollars 8o cents, c.i.f.

Petitgrain.—Only one bulk source of supply noted, with spot at from 6s. 10½d. to 7s. 3d. per lb., ex store. No definite shipment offers.

Rosemary.—Spanish oil quoted steady at 3s. 6d. to 4s. per lb., as to quantity and quality. Tunis steady at 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per lb., landed.

Spearmint.—Values are rather firmer: U.S.P. oil, spot, about 13s. 3d. to 13s. 6d.; shipment, 11s. 10½d. to 12s. per lb., c.i.f.

SPIKE.—Really good-quality Spanish oil is steady at 7s. 6d. to 8s. per lb., ex store; standard quality, from 7s. per lb. for bulk quantities.

TURPENTINE (AMERICAN).—The London market is quoted at 62s. per cwt. net, including tax, in barrels, ex wharf (sellers).

VETIVERT.—Demand has been quiet. Bourbon, on spot, from 20s. per lb., ex store.

Wormseed.—Values are rather dearer, and business has been on a good scale. Spot, from 16s. 9d. per lb., ex store; shipment, limited offerings at from 16s. to 16s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

Commercial Notes

U.S.A. Imports of Papain.—Imports of this commodity shipped from Japan during 1938 amounted to 7,850 lb., out of a total importation from all sources of 222,675 lb. During January—June 1939, imports from Japan increased considerably and amounted to 10,720 lb. out of a total importation of 130,000 lb. It is reported that an increase in the papaya tree acreage at Ponape in Japan during the next five years is planned, and that by 1944 production will amount to approximately 15 metric tons of papain a month.

Siam Gum Benzoin Exports.—Shipments of benzoin from Siam during 1938, showing their chief destinations, were as follows:—

Destination					Kilos	\$	
Germany Netherlands United States United Kingdom French Indo-Chin	 a				 	4,738 4,568 2,764 1,860 30	2,549 2,820 1,123 872 22
		To	tal		 	13,960	7,386

Bulgarian Rose Oil Production.—Production of rose oil in Bulgaria during the 1939 season reached the record total of 3,600 kilos, compared with 1,690 kilos in 1938 and 2,850 kilos in the preceding year. Most of the output was distilled by co-operative associations under the direct control of the Agricultural and Co-operative Bank of Bulgaria, whose seal is placed on the containers as a guarantee of the oil's purity. The damp weather in May, which is the distilling season, is said to have resulted in a good grade of oil being distilled. The Bank's control over the oil trade is still maintained, and private distillers and exporters are required to obtain one-half of the quantity required for every shipment to a foreign destination from stocks held by the Bank. Abundant reserves are stated to be on hand at the bank from previous years, and fluctuations in annual output are therefore usually of small significance. Exports of rose oil in 1938 aggregated 1,884 kilos, valued at \$579,000, against 2,179 kilos (\$644,700), during the preceding year. During the current year exports have shown a tendency to increase, the main countries of destination being France, the United States, Great Britain and Switzerland.

U.S.A. Imports of German Chemicals

According to preliminary official United States statistics, imports of chemicals and allied products from (a) all sources, and (b) Germany, during 1938, were as follows:—

Product	Total	Imports		s from nany
	lb.	\$	lb.	\$
Formic acid	587,947	41,213	587,947	41,213
Other acids and anhydrides	414,377	53,901	318,514	37,488
Alkaloids, salts and derivatives		}		
Medicinal substances	3,942	70,311	3,069	48,897
of animal origin Medicinal preparations not containing al-	15,971	370,538	8,146	163,484
cohol		544,742		153,680
liser) Ammonium chloride	6,386,795	66,470	6,386,795	66,470
Casein mixtures	6,781,647 411,246	160,400 27,610	4,784,764 1,991	114,896
Preparations in cap- sules, pills, etc		485,852		95,288
Coal-tar medicinals Photographic chemi-	39,407	166,124	18,053	92,955
cals Cobalt oxide	26,239 373,215	271,817 519,201	16,254	248,981 202,715
Photographic gelatin	737,639	686,523	507,432	487,155
Glycerin, crude refined	9,723,371 2,567,411	711,167 218,560	8,530 607	726 404
Ethylene dibromide Camphor, synthetic Potassium	1,210,005 563,773	263,459 207,102	1,210,005 563,773	263,459 207,102
carbonate lb. chlorate lb. hydroxide (cau-	583,120 13,219,895	30,981 781,106	428,842 10,821,315	23,335 672,055
stic potash) lb. ferricyanide	972,669	79,128	836,036	53,707
(red prussiate) lb. nitrate, refined lb. Sodium	195,102 2,083,892	42,814 100,509	78,705 1,890,782	19 ,221 93 , 097
sulphate, anhy- drous ton chlorate lb.	5,788 5,156,164	116,514 220,015	5,766 1,620,231	115,916 94,208
sulphide, more than 35 per	3,130,104	220,013	1,020,231	94,200
cent lb. Bone ash, dust, etc., for ferti-	3,017,251	68,918	2,483,450	58,162
liser ton Crude coal-tar products:—	19,581	393,808	5,273	102,529
dead or creosote oil gal.	55,391,590	6,316,029	7,159,220	848,572
cresylic acidgal. naphthalene, solidifying at	1,227,876	648,590	255,873	144,986
less than 79° C. gal. Sodium cyanide lb. Cyanide salts and	29,966,305 26,387,452	529,178 2,403,823	8,693,329 5,566,971	152,915 487,664
mixtures Fertiliser materials:—	\$81,79 3	25,246	76,281	23,590
nitrogeneous ton compounded or chemically com- bined containing nitrogen, phos-	65,715	1,101,489	15,565	287,499
phoric acid and potashton Kadaya (karaya)	7,384	347,401	4,478	265,363
and talka lb. Unbleached shellac lb.	4,810,937	522,013	606,260	153,829
Bleached shellac lb.	12,374,702	27,139	427,748 178,084	60,855 27,119
Cod oil gal. Cod liver oil gal.	3,057,860 5,228,637	939,481 3,326,496	244,340 930,154	106,645 408,314
Medicinal mineral oil from petro- leum gal.	806 559	,	122 7 19	206 27
leum gal.	896,578	665,550	422,148	396,714

Product	Total	Imports	Imports from Germany		
	lb.	\$	lb.	\$	
Potash fertiliser					
materials:—					
chloride ton	199,591	5,371,600	98,326	2,666,542	
kainite, 14 per	22,03	0,5,	9-13	2,000,344	
cent ton	359	2,528	359	2,528	
kainite, 20 per	503	/ /	337	-,5	
cent ton	53,403	523,229	28,739	278,714	
manure salts,			,, 55	, ,, ,	
30 per cent. ton	8,187	112,713	4,000	59,120	
nitrate, crude ton	13,079	680,602	12,554	661,299	
sulphate, crude ton	53,442	1,910,819	35,054	1,253,183	
sulphate, mag-					
nesia ton	11,748	281,691	11,725	280,986	
Quinine sulphate oz.	977,278	514,928	153,500	85,846	
Sodium sulphate,					
crude ton	127,169	1,331,966	93,406	1,059,020	
Urea ton	1,123	125,275	1,123	125,275	

Japanese Chemical Trade

THE values of Japanese imports and exports of chemicals for the first three months of 1937, 1938 and 1939, in groups of similar products, were as follows—

		January–Apri	1		
Imports	1937	1938	1939		
	Yen	Yen	Yen		
Coal-tar and other synthetic organic products	9,390,000	788,000	2,623,000		
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	790,000	143,000	907,000		
Industrial chemicals Pigments, paints and varnish	5,543,000 5,166,000	1,353,000	1,782,000		
Fertilisers and fertiliser mate-					
rials	20,785,000	35,284,000	15,888,000		
Natural organic products Miscellaneous chemicals and	8,012,000	1,840,000	2,306,000		
medicinal compounds	13,319,000	15,831,000	10,523,000		
Total	63,412,000	56,639,000	35,398,000		
	January-April				
Exports	1937	1938	1939		
Coal-tar and other synthetic					
organic products Medicinal and pharmaceutical	4,098,000	1,816,000	4,188,000		
preparations	1,852,000	2,015,000	2,493,000		
Chemical specialities	2,110,000 6,606,000	2,528,000	3,177,000		
Pigments, paints and varnishes	2,783,000	1,838,000	2,625,000		
Fertilisers and fertiliser mate-	2:/03,000	1,030,000	2,025,000		
rials	3,447,000	1,010,000	2,330,000		
Soap	2,114,000	2,289,000	3,454,000		
Toilet preparations	705,000	744,000	1,121,000		
Natural organic products	4,789,000	3,138,000	2,277,000		
Miscellaneous chemicals and drugs	7,644,000	7,174,000	10,291,000		
Total	36,148,000	25,781,000	36,583,000		

Trade Negotiations.—A Danish commercial delegation, which includes Foreign Office and Trade Ministry officials, representatives of the Federation of Danish Industries, and others, is in London on a mission to conduct trade negotiations with British representatives.

Correspondence

Correspondents may adopt an assumed name, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor

Cod Liver Oil Supplies

SIR.—We have read with interest your leading article on "Cod Liver Oil Supplies" in your issue of November 13, (p. 433). As you correctly point out, the cod liver oil duty imposed in 1932 failed completely in its purpose, viz., to help the Newfoundland industry. It did, however, have the result of establishing at Hull a local industry, the production of which compared very favourably with the long-established best Norwegian brands. As large users of cod liver oil, we welcomed this development, believing it would not only relieve British users of the anxiety about stocks in case of emergency if dependent solely on importations from sources overseas, but also assure them of fresh supplies. We took this view in spite of the fact, contrary to the assertion of British Cod Liver Oil Producers (Hull), Ltd., that our supplies of cod liver oil have cost us considerably more ever since the duty came into operation. Our opinion with regard to supplies in case of emergency was rudely shaken, however, with the outbreak of war. The sudden and drastic action of the Hull company would have, so far as we are concerned, and we believe we did not stand alone, left us in a very precarious position but for the assistance of the Norwegian producers. It is true that they also doubled their prices, but nevertheless fulfilled all contracts already entered into. In fairness to Hull, one must appreciate the difficulty in which they were placed by the withdrawal of their fishing fleet for Admiralty purposes, but this must have been a known factor in the situation and a very sound reason why other sources of supply should be encouraged if shortage of such an important article was to be avoided. The effect of the duty, however, has been to keep Norway out of the English market for the last six years, and must have a very serious effect on the industry. If this country can rely on local production to meet all emergencies at a reasonable price, then this is an argument for retention of duty, but in our opinion, a duty on an article of such national importance can only be justified if British producers can at all times maintain regular supplies at competitive prices. Neither of the requisites have been fulfilled in the present emergency, and it would, therefore, seem that a case has been made out for the repeal of the duty while the emergency continues. Whether the present duty, which has never fulfilled its original object, should be continued in times of peace is a matter for careful consideration by impartial authority. It is, however, hardly reasonable to expect that if normal conditions are such as to preclude Norway from this market altogether, her industry will remain in a position to supply it in times of emergency.—Yours faithfully, Scott & Bowne, Ltd.

Scott & Bowne, Ltd.
London, E.C.4. Stanley W. Knott, Managing Director.

SIR.—We are in agreement with the writer (C. & D., November 18, p. 466) when he states that there is a shortage of cod liver oil in this country at the present time, but we cannot agree that the repeal of the duty would not appreciably increase supplies. Moreover, we emphatically disagree with the statement that British cod liver oil is lower in price than that of Norwegian oil after or even before duty has been taken into account. True, Norwegian cod liver oil has been quoted in the trade journals at 10s. 6d. to 11s. per gallon ex wharf London, but that is due to shortage on the spot and is no criterion of the price at which such oil could be imported from Norway. We have been manufacturing cod liver oil at our Balstad factory, Lofoten Islands, Norway, for over 60 years, and the interest which has recently been focused on the industry is not for us a passing phase but a whole time job. These then are the facts as they appear to us. When British cod liver oil was selling in this country at 110s, per barrel of 25 gallons, Norwegian cod liver oil could be purchased at 69s. to 71s. c.i.f. British port. Today British cod liver oil is quoted 200s. per barrel and supplies limited to a proportion of previous purchases, on the other hand Norwegian cod liver oil of finest quality is offered at 133 kroner or roughly 150s. per barrel c.i.f. In these circumstances, the suspension of the duty would surely result in a substantial flow of imported cod liver oil at a greatly reduced price. The suggestion that the Newfoundland makers, instead of producing crude cod oil suitable for industrial purposes only, might turn such oil into a medicinal grade, even if feasible, would not offer any relief at the present time, when it s so urgently needed, for the very good reason that the

Newfoundland cod fishery ended in October and will not reopen until May of next year. The Norwegian cod liver oil made in our own factory and sold packed, under the A.I. Brand, ready for retail distribution, has not been increased in price. At this time of the year, however, stocks are much reduced, because the new season's Lofoten fishery opens in January. The prevailing conditions must inevitably result in higher costs for the new oil, and we may be compelled to advance prices, but we anticipate no difficulty in obtaining supplies. Should, however, it be possible under the terms of the Ottawa agreement to suspend or repeal the duty on cod liver oil from non-Empire sources, the relief so afforded would be of considerable assistance in keeping prices within reasonable limits. In our opinion an article of such high nutritional value should never have been made the subject of an import duty, and under war-time conditions it is more essential than ever that cod liver oil should be obtainable at a reasonable price.

Yours faithfully, for Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd. Albert T. Hall, Director.

SIR,—With reference to the article which appeared in The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, November 4, p. 433, referring to cod liver oil, our feeling is that as consumers of this article we should naturally be far more pleased if we were able to obtain our usual supplies instead of being controlled by the system of rationing which is at present in force. With regard to the price of the British oil, at the present time this is only a few pence above the basic figure of the foreign oil as calculated for duty. Thus, if the 1s. 4d. per gallon duty was rescinded, foreign oil would necessarily become a serious competitor. Whilst we appreciate the British energy and capital which has been put into this industry, it seems as though we are forced to look farther afield for our supplies when a state of emergency arises. Naturally, the British producers do not wish to see their markets which they have managed to acquire and hold under normal conditions, vanish into thin air when war conditions assert themselves. We feel that adequate supplies must be maintained for this important oil, and we suggest that to increase the importation of oil from Newfoundland would be assisting in the advance of our Colonial trade, providing that adequate facilities were made available there in the production of the grade of oil required. We believe, however, that this state of affairs does not exist at the moment. Alternatively, a reasonable solution would be to allow into the country a sufficient quantity of foreign oil to make up the difference between home produced oil and the consumers' requirements. The difference on the latter would be assessed so that the price of both the British and the foreign oil is standard. Yours faithfully,

POTTER & CLARKE, LTD.
London, E.C.1. ERNEST C. WREN, Director.

SIR,—The plea to retain the grossly unfair duty on imports of all grades of cod liver oil is somewhat ludicrous in face of the continued admissions by British producers that a distinct shortage exists. Let it be clearly understood once and for all that this duty of 1s. 4d. per gallon was imposed to protect the Newfoundland and not the English interests, and whilst the home industry is begging for its retention the Newfoundland interests have repeatedly stated that the duty does not assist them in any way. Consumers here have had to pay 90s. to 95s. per barrel for British oil during the first half of this year whilst the Norwegian oil was offering below 75s. per barrel, c.i.f. London. . . . It would also be interesting to know whether the present shortage of British oil is not mainly due to the enormous quantities exported during the six months prior to the war. The national interests should be the dominant factor at this critical period, and it is the Government's first duty to ensure that ample supplies will be available to the nation.—Yours faithfully,

FREUDENTHEIL, SMITH & CO.
London, E.C.3.

FREUDENTHEIL, SMITH & CO.
J. D. SMITH.

The Price of Protection

SIR,—In these days when so many of us are suffering from genuinely bad business, I think the Photographic Dealers' Association's annual subscription of 10s. is either totally unnecessary or at any rate twice as much as it ought to be. Perhaps

other pharmacists have opinions different from my own, but to me this organisation has always had a transatlantic ring-"We saw it at the pictures."-Yours faithfully, W. A. ATKINSON.

London, N.4.

Price Indications on Proprietaries

SIR,—May I suggest that a uniform marking of name and price upon proprietaries would not only improve sales, but render the stocking and selling operation more convenient for the chemist. The present most obvious defect is with tooth-pastes, except for about three makes. It is difficult to pick out make and price, either when stocked end-ways, or when the front is shown in a display. The following uniform marking would be useful:-





STOCK

DISPLAY

This method could be extended profitably to cartons containing bottles, pots, or tins, the essential being the uniform position of name and price.—Yours faithfully,

Worthing.

W. T. FROST.

Accidents during the Black-out

SIR,—In some cases where shops have pavement lights for the basement, these are covered with sandbags, which obviously constitute an obstruction (especially after dark) which would not be allowed to remain for one moment in peace time. I have wondered what would be the liability of the shopkeeper if any person should fall over a pile and be injured? This question of liability for injury is one which might arise from several causes in these times, such as a fall over a raised doorstep, or a customer colliding with the shop door, and it would be as well to know how far the chemist could be held liable when he is compelled by the emergency regulations to keep the front of his premises in total darkness. If he could be sued for damages for injury on any of these accounts, would he be covered by his existing insurance against accidents to third parties on his premises, or would the insurance companies refuse to cover this risk as they damage to Yours faithfully, SANDPROOF. have done with the war risk of damage to house property?

Points from Letters

Medicines Sold After Closing Time

I should like to thank Mr. Mallinson for his explanation of the position in respect of the sale of medicines after closing hours. C. & D., November 18, p. 466.)—Exemptor (18/11).

Argentine Trade Opportunities

Your notes on Argentine chemical trade (p. 477) are valuable, but they make rather depressing reading to many who imagined that Argentina was still one of Britain's best markets. "United Kingdom manufacturers are unable to compete in price"; "12 per cent. to the United Kingdom"; "The greater part of this trade is in the hands of French, German, Italian and United States manufacturers." These tell their own tale of missed opportunities, and it is to be hoped British manufacturers will make some effort to take advantage at least of Germany's present inability to maintain her exports to this destination in order to secure a firmer foothold in a valuable market.-Tango (22/11).

Then and Now

Speaking at Manchester, Mr. A. Mortimer (C. & D., November 18, p. 461) said no enormous profits would be made in the drug trade during the war. In common with all other events, conditions in pharmacy are so far the exact opposite to those obtaining in the last war. During that period many persons in the suburbs were earning big wages, and they spent money freely. There is none of this spending now, at any rate in the London district, whatever may be the case in other areas. Now also the intensive black-out renders the streets much darker than they were between 1914-18, and sometimes not a single customer enters after dark, whereas in the last war the evening trade only really suffered when an air-raid warning had been given.—Open-Chemist (20/11).

Miscellaneous Inquiries

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them

S. E. G. (10/11).—TRIETHANOLAMINE HAIR CREAM.—The following are representative of the type of preparation you have in mind:-

	1		
Liquid paraffin	 	 	48
Stearic acid	 	 	8
Water	 	 	115
Triethanolamine	 	 	1.625
Perfume	 	 	as required

Heat the liquid paraffin and stearic acid until the latter is melted, but do not allow the temperature to rise above 70° C. Then pour the fats into the water and triethanolamine at the same temperature and stir until thickening occurs. Perfume when nearly cold. It is important not to "whip" this cream, otherwise frothing occurs, making it difficult to dispense. In the above formula the emulsifier (triethanolamine stearate) is, of course, formed in situ. The following formula is for a solid hair cream which may be packed in tubes if desired. The method of preparation is the same as given for the first formula.

	H		
Liquid paraffin	, .	 E	1.000
Soft paraffin (white)		 	2.75
Stearic acid		 	0.625
Triethanolamine		 	0.125
Water		 	3.200

P. B. (25/10).—ICHTHYOL MIXTURE.—The following comments on your prescription will probably be of assistance to you.

Ichthyol	 	 	gr. j.
Calc. chlorid.	 	 	gr. v.
Calc. lactat.	 	 	gr. j.
Aq. aurant.	 	 	3j.

The difficulty in dispensing this mixture lies in the fact that the soluble calcium salts react with the ammonium salts of the sulphonic acids in the ichthyol forming insoluble salts. Dispensed as written, a fine precipitate forms when a solution of the calcium salts and a solution of the ichthyol are mixed. At first this is easily dispersed but about a day after dispensing it has formed a hard layer on the bottom of the bottle, which no amount of shaking will disperse. A suspending agent, therefore, is required. The following procedure gives satisfactory results. To make 8 oz. of the mixture, dissolve the calcium chloride and lactate in 2 oz. of the orange water. Dissolve the ichthyol in an equal volume of orange water and titurate the solution with 80 gr. of compound powder of tragacanth. Then add the solution of calcium salts very gradually. Make up to volume with orange water. This yields a precipitate which can very easily be dispersed. We tried using half a drachm of mucilage of acacia per oz., but the precipitate had a tendency to form lumps.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

"The Chemist and Druggist," November 23, 1889

Strophanthus

The classification and investigation of the different varieties of strophanthus is still very chaotic, and will probably remain so until tropical Africa shall have become opened up to commerce sufficiently to enable us to draw regular supplies of the seeds from the ports which are most conveniently situated to the districts where the plants are found, and until we are able to obtain, along with drugs from that quarter, a satisfactory supply of the flowers and leaves of each species or variety of the plants. But at present it scarcely seems that strophanthus will be able for many years to play so important a part on the drug market as was originally anticipated for it. Its chief use would be in the complaints for which digitalis is now usually administered, and, although it is claimed that strophanthus possesses many advantages which are lacking in the older drug, there is the great drawback that our knowledge of the comparative efficacy of the various kinds of strophanthus is still very incomplete, that the supply is precarious in quantity and uncertain in quality, while digitalis is always likely to be obtainable in sufficient quantities from civilised markets, and that, moreover, digitalis has a record of usefulness established by ages of use.



The increased importance of Brand's Essence in this time of emergency is self evident to the Retailer. He knows what confidence Brand's enjoys, and what Brand's has done in illness of every degree. From now, until the end of the year, Brand's Essence will be extensively advertised and more will follow during 1940. But the doubly effective results of these campaigns will only help you if you STOCK NOW.

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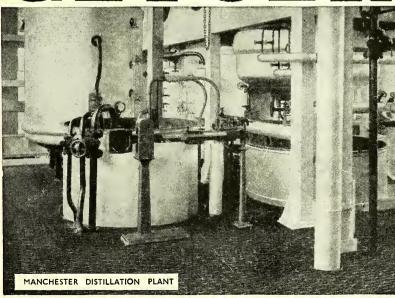
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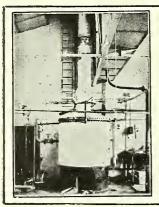
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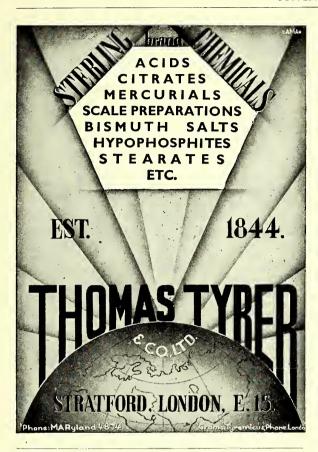
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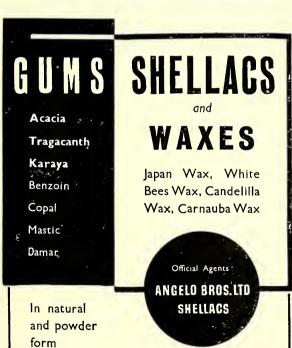
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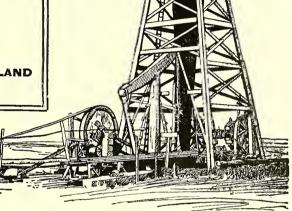
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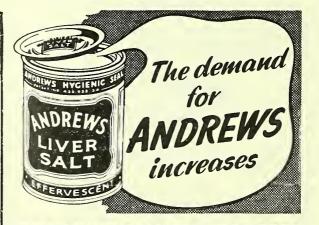
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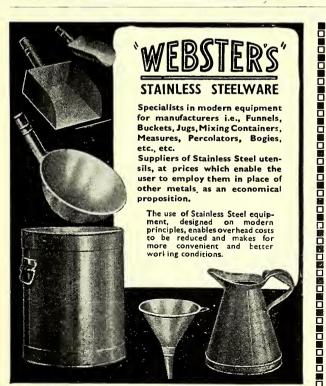
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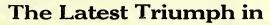
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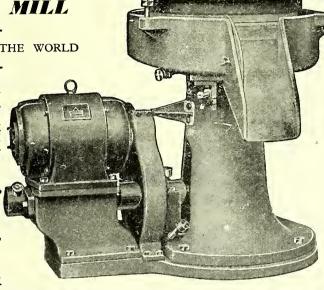
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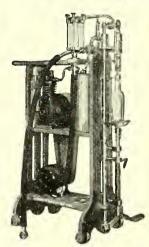
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